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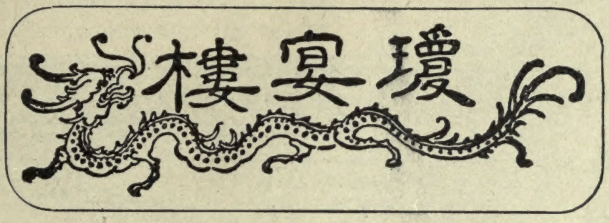

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MII

THE WELL-DRESSED MAN

(The attention of the readers of the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE is directed to this new department in which, from month to month, an illustrated review of the fashions current in men's wear will be presented in a brief but comprehensive manner. Changes in style, the newest kinks, and the "correct dress" of the moment will be faithfully recorded and published here through the courtesy of the Fairchild Publishing Co.)

NOW that we are in the midst of Winter, the "chilly gay season" when the temptation to devote more time to our amusements than to our work is well-nigh overpowering, the well-dressed man is paying particular attention to the details of his evening dress and to his overcoat, both of which play so important a part in winter life today.

IN this matter of overcoats, the particular badge of Winter, there is one thing that is particularly striking now-a-days and that is a growing tendency on the part of the younger element to substitute for them the now almost ubiquitous sweater-coat. Sweater-coats, these days, are wonderfully handsome garments and come in all manner of designs, with collars and without, in plain colors or in fancy effects, and when worn under the sack coat in lieu of the overcoat, are comfortable and grateful as well, giving freedom of movement while doing away with the weight of the great coat. They are, therefore, particularly well suited for so many of the curious warm days that we are apt to have unexpectedly in the midst of some protracted cold snap in this ever-changing climate of ours.

AT night, of course, everyone wants an overcoat and there are many bitter days, too, when even young blood refuses to be warmed by the mere putting on of a woolen jacket over the waistcoat or in place of it, and this winter the popular overcoats are made after an infinite variety of models. In New York the one that is most favored just now is the ulster, which is made of fancy cheviot, usually in brown or green effects, although gray mixtures are still favored by the more conservative men. These ulsters are very long, are often double-breasted, and are very full in the back. Inverted pleats in either side, extending from the waist line to the bottom of the coat, lend additional fulness to some of these coats which are belted in the

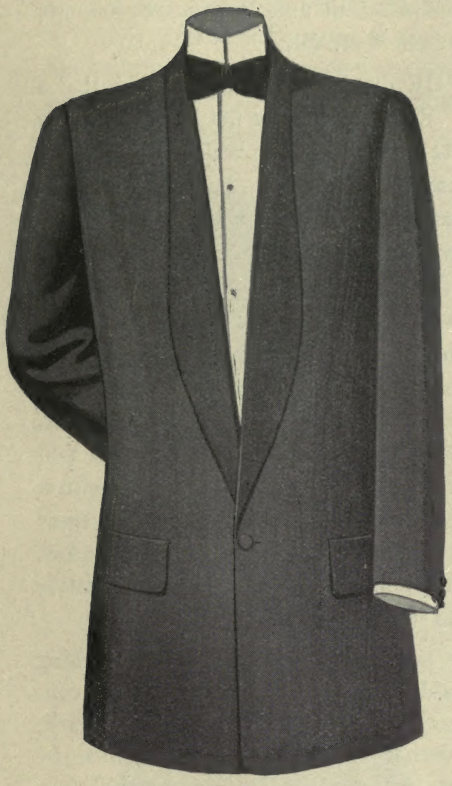
The Newest Expression of Formal Evening Dress.

Dinner Jacket of the Moment

THE "clawhammer," for formal evening occasions this season, should be made of either thibet, venetian, Saxony dress twill, or some one of the unfinished worsted effects now in vogue. Smooth cloths for evening wear are fast becoming obsolete, although they are seen occasionally. It is quite "de rigueur," however, to wear a dress suit made of very dark gray Oxford cloth, and one of the newer models in this particular fabric is braid-bound, the tails as well as the lapels of the coat being edged with a narrow black silk braid. Shawl collars are less frequently seen nowadays than those of the so-called "step-notched" variety which are usually, though not always, silk-faced to the edge, the back, while others have belts buttoning in front. New models, instead of having the belt in the back, have the fulness gathered up under two straps about six inches long, one on either side of the coat, at the waist line.

THE familiar Chesterfield still holds its own and is, this season, rather a shapely garment, with a long vent in the back. A new model is double-breasted and reaches a little below the knee. The coat of the moment, however, is the comfortable "slip on" with the military protector collar. These coats hang in graceful folds from the shoulder and while they suggest automobile wear, they are as frequently worn by those afoot. Paddock coats and raglans are also being revived, some of the new paddocks being made of fancy cheviots and with military collars.

The Cutaway, which is Growing More Popular, and is Gradually Taking the Place of the Full-Frock



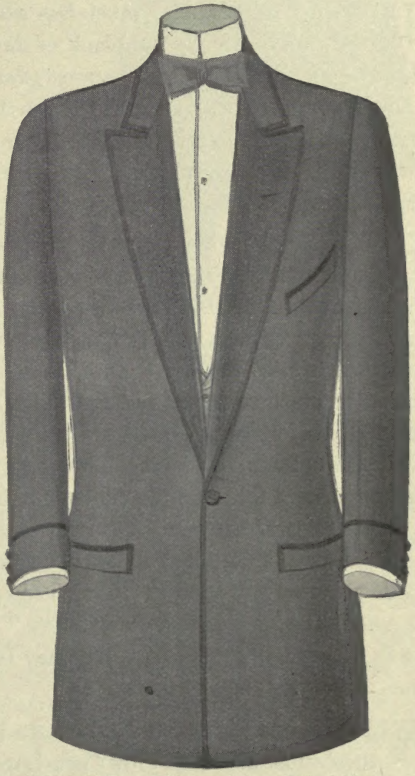
Dinner Jacket with Shawl Collar

DRESS trousers this season are shapely, the average width at the knee being about 18 or 18½ inches, the width at the bottom 16½ or 17 inches. Many of the new trousers are elaborately braided, but they may be plain if the wearer prefers to have them so.

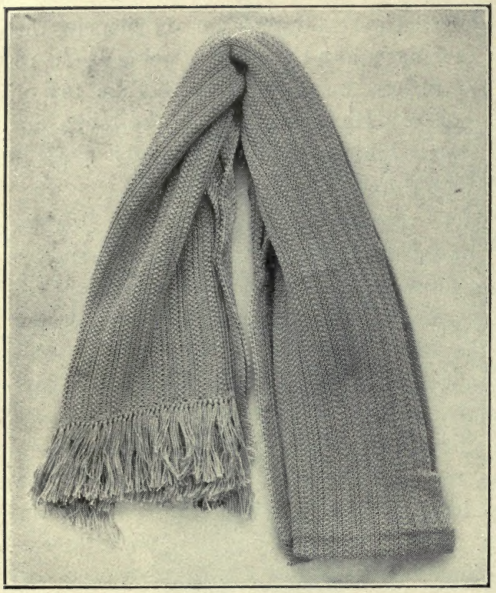
SACK coats, many of which are double-breasted, are now being made a trifle shorter than formerly but "not enough to signify." They are decidedly "fitting" garments, flaring at the hips, and are made both with and without the center vent. Some of the most particularly dressed men are wearing sack coats cut after the English model which, at the present time, requires the skirts to be quite full so that they hang in graceful, undulating folds at the hips. Black, dark blue and gray mixtures predominate. Greens and browns, however, are often seen on "outdoor" occasions. Some-

collar being self-covered. One of the features of the newer coats is the heightening of the lapel fold, which produces a blunter rounding at the bottom, a change from the graceful gradation of the long roll. This leaves a long front from the end of the lapels to the bottom line of the coat. The tails are narrower than formerly and slightly rounded, so that a decidedly pointed effect is produced. The men wearing them look remarkably slim.

WAISTCOATS for formal evening wear have an opening in the form of a modified U or else the broad U-effect that is characteristic of the waistcoats made in England. The best-dressed men are apt to wear waistcoats of wash material, but very elaborate silk or brocade ones, some of them embroidered, are coming into vogue again.



Braid-Bound Dinner Jacket of Gray Oxford Cloth with Cloth Lapels



Elastic Ribbed Silk Evening Dress Muffler

times sack suit and overcoat are made of the same material.

THE dictates of fashion require that a dinner coat must not be worn at any entertainment at which "ladies are present." This rule, however, is more observed in the breach than in the observance, and the dinner jacket seems to be fast becoming recognized as the correct dress for the theater or café. This useful garment, this season, is cut with the same back and shoulders and is the same length as the regular sack coat of morning wear. It is shaped moderately at the waist and has a straight front, buttoning with a single button. A great many men these days wear dinner suits of gray Oxford cloth, but of a lighter shade than those used in dress suits.

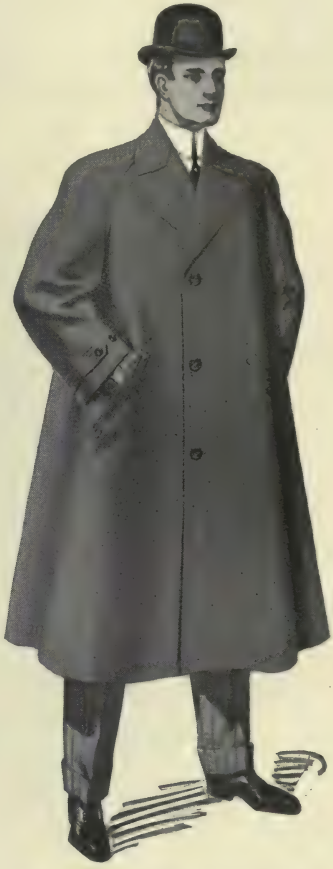
THE frock coat is being much less worn than ever before at formal day affairs, it having been superseded by the black or dark gray braid-bound cutaway, which is now considered quite correct form for almost everybody except the bridegroom at a wedding. Dark, striped worsted trousers are worn with these rather than trousers of the same material as the coat. The newer semi-frocks, as these cutaways are sometimes called, are decidedly cut away in the skirts, tapering to almost as pronounced a tail as that which characterizes the clawhammer of the prevailing mode. These coats are also worn without braid binding.

EITHER poke collars or wing collars may be worn with formal evening dress, but if the latter, which by the way are one of the fads of the moment, the tabs should be very small and have round corners. Both plain linen or piqué shirts are worn, the cuffs of which usually have square corners. A few men wear pleated piqué and even soft-laundered pleated linen skirts with full dress, but this is not good form, it being advisable to reserve these rather negligée garments for wear with one's dinner coat when they are entirely *comme il faut.* Ties for formal dress are a little narrower than formerly and are made of either white lawn, linen, or piqué. The newer ties have slightly rounded ends. With the dinner jacket either a fold or wing collar may be worn with a plain black tie or, if black or gray, a tie of the same material as the waistcoat, which is now a very elaborate garment and may be of fancy silk, in black or gray, or one of the now popular evening tints may be used. Poke collars are usually worn with frock coats, but the wing collar is permissible. The tie should be an ascot or "once over," white, black or matching gloves. With the cutaway, either a wing or fold collar may be worn. A four-in-hand scarf may be worn with the cutaway.

EITHER one or two studs are worn in the bosom of the dress shirt. With formal dress these must be white, either pearl, mother-of-pearl, stonine, or, better still, moonstone. With the dinner suit, however, the studs should be of gold or of semi-precious stones.

SILK hats, which are fast superseding the gibus in fashionable favor for formal evening wear, even at the theater or opera, and which are also being worn with the morning suit and the cutaway, have now decidedly flat brims, and are a modification of the amusing French hat of cartoon familiarity. The newer hats have a silk band instead of a cloth one, and have a bow in the back.

Military Protector Overcoat, Which is Becoming Ubiquitous



The Raglan Overcoat, a Fashion That is Being Revived

FOR morning wear blue madras shirts are coming into vogue again, and some of the most exclusively dressed men are taking up pink, a color which has always been popular in England and on the Continent, but which has hitherto been more or less frowned upon in this country. All kinds of striped shirtings are being worn this winter, the newer ones having very fancy stripes with small figure designs in self or contrasting colors on them. Fine French flannels in all sorts of pastel shades are also being used a great deal in the manufacture of negligée shirts these days. Some of these flannel shirtings that have just been brought out are crossed by wide satin stripes, the shirts made from them having pleated bosoms. They come in strange pink effects and gold tones, and are wonderfully rich and effective.

"NATURE" designs of every conceivable variety may now be found in the scarfs and ties. Fruit designs, leaves, trees, flowers, even the sun and the moon are being counterfeited in the finer fabrics. Until recently scarfs having plain backgrounds were almost universally worn; now, to be correct, one must don a scarf of some rich fabric with an all-over pattern in the background and with here and there a design in a swivel or tissue effect. Unusual pink scarfs are being worn more than ever this winter; greens, of course, and brown and gold-toned scarfs of various kinds are also frequently seen. Indeed, one sees more green scarfs, perhaps, than those of any other color. There is a very noticeable tendency, however, among the men who care, to revive the wearing of black

Derby Jacket. The Sweater-Coat Has Become a Universal Garment. Many of These Coats Have V-Necks and are Worn Under the Sack Coat in Lieu of an Overcoat.

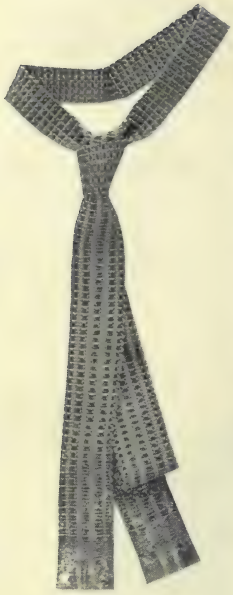
and white scarfs of a morning. Knitted scarfs of all kinds, too, are just as much in favor as they ever were, and in spite of the alluring brocades that one sees in all the shops these days, many well-dressed men still continue to wear scarfs of solid colors which always look so particularly well with the very fancy shirts that are so fashionable to-day. Even now, although it is mid-winter, many men continue to wear batwing ties. They are always good looking, although they are rather "summery" in their suggestion.

NORFOLK jackets, which are being worn now more than they have been for some years, are made both with and without yokes. In many instances the pleats stop at the belt and the skirt is full flaring, with a center vent, like that of a sack coat. The belts are no longer detachable. A new model has a sort of accordion extension under the armpits, giving great freedom of movement when playing golf. It also has enormous patch pockets that should be useful on many occasions.

IN spite of the fact that so many men in New York now dress for the theater—in these mid-winter months it is fast becoming the exception rather than the rule to see any man who is not at least wearing a dinner jacket at the more fashionable playhouses or in the resturants after the "green" curtain has fallen—yet there is one popular resort of the midnight lunchers that has preserved something of the pleasant informality and the Bohemian atmosphere that is so often lacking in that particular grade of high-class restaurant to which the resort in question, the College Inn, belongs. The College Inn is a very amusing place, for it is there that the younger element of New Yorkers consorts, and while few of the young chaps that one sees there are wearing evening dress, yet

New Outing Coat, With Accordion Extension Under Arm Pits to Give Free Tone of Movement When Golfing.

they are apt to be extremely well-groomed. They look wonderfully well in their dark sack suits, their tall fold collars with closely locked fronts, their narrow scarfs of silk, and their multi-colored shirts. While the majority of the suits that one sees at the College Inn are either black or dark blue, there are, of course, many chaps wearing very dark browns or olives. Black unfinished worsteds, however, with shadow stripes, seem to be about as popular as anything just at the present moment. An interesting and bizarre sack suit seen at this restaurant recently was made of dark green unfinished worsted with an almost invisible stripe in a dark contrasting color. The coat was made with quite a flare at the hips and closed in front with one button. The feature of this coat was the long rolling but very narrow shawl collar which was faced with green silk, like the collar of a dinner jacket.



Fashionable Knit Scarf of Art Fibre and Cotton

AT the matinée performance of Sheridan's *The Critic*, which was very cleverly given by the Yale University Dramatic Association in the ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria, one realized what a far cry it is from the beautiful eighteenth-century costumes of the men on the stage to the extraordinarily somber garments of the men in the audience. The latter were, for the most part, garbed in either very dark blue, deep olive, brown so dark that it looked like black, or else in some one of the lighter gray cloths that, curiously enough, are nowadays so often the only color note in an entire gathering of youths. Isn't it rather a travesty that the gray garments of conventional usage should have to masquerade in the guise of a color scheme? All the men at the Yale play on this particular afternoon were remarkably well-groomed, wearing closely locked fold collars and, for the most part, scarfs of dark solid colors that looked extremely smart with their dark-toned suits. But it always seems a pity that we have gotten so far away from the beautiful clothes of other days. The costumes worn in *The Critic* were wonderfully elaborate and should prove an inspiration to all who saw them. While we can scarcely hope for a return of satin breeches, brocade coats, and lace stocks, yet this little glimpse of the past, which served to show how well the men looked in bright colors, may encourage some of the twentieth-century youths to don those high-color suits and scarfs and shirts which are so beautiful in themselves and which really look so well on the few men who have the courage to wear them.

THE branding of almost every new and extreme style in men's clothing as "college style" indicates that there must be some characteristic of the college man which connects him with the unusual, the novel. This characteristic is his impatience with restraint of any kind—the natural result of his introduction to large studies which emancipate his thought—and of the awakening of his initiative, urged on by competition with the other men with whom he is associated more closely than under any other conditions. The novel appeals to him, the extreme attracts him, and his clothes not only satisfy his tastes, but, with a degree of accuracy, reflect this trait of his disposition, which may be more characteristic of his class and position than of himself, generally. Taste for extreme styles in clothes is not an essential characteristic of the college man, but is simply an indication, a symptom if you like, of the fundamental change which he is undergoing and which is to make him a leader of men and a pace setter.

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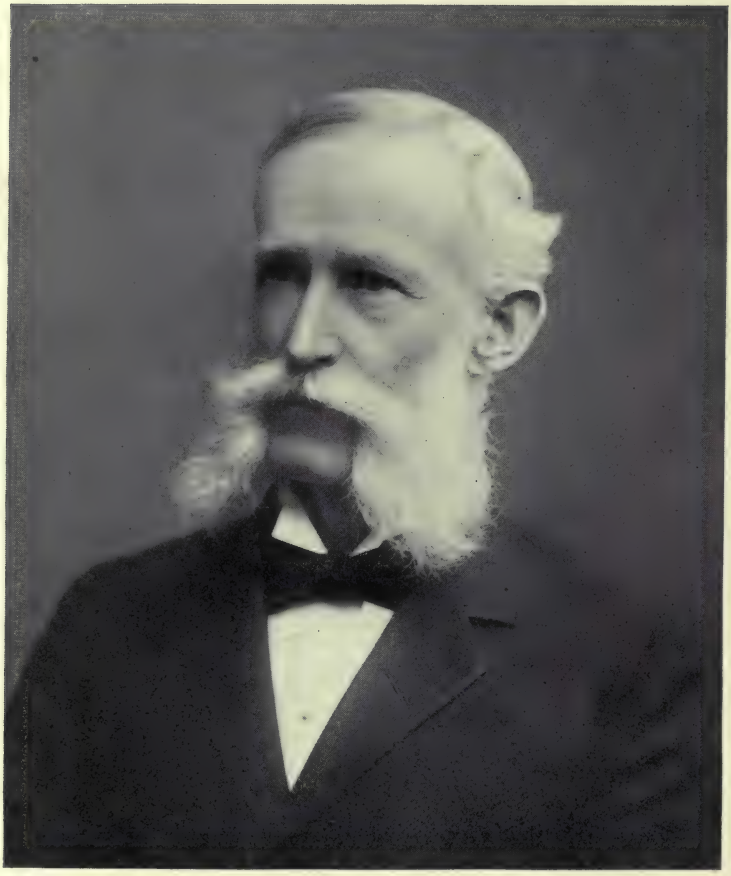

JOHN WATSON FOSTER
FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE
Convocation Orator, December 18, 1903

The University of Chicago Magazine

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW[1]

BY JOHN WATSON FOSTER, LL.D.
Former Secretary of State

AT the outset of any consideration of the principles of international law we are confronted with the declaration that it does not possess the fundamental elements of law, and hence is not law; that it does not emanate from a superior authority; that there is no supreme court of justice to resolve doubts and condemn transgressors; and that there is no executive clothed with international police power, no sheriff, to execute the judgments of the court. It is not necessary to a consideration of my subject to enter upon an examination of the refinements of the discussion by Austin, Hooker, and others who have written at length respecting it. It is sufficient for us to know that there is a code or system of laws or rules which, so far as they have been accepted, control or regulate the independent nations in their relations with each other and their respective citizens or subjects. That they are sometimes disregarded or that there is no power to be invoked to compel obedience when they are violated, does not divest them of the character of laws.

The same difficulty is often experienced by nations in the observance or enforcement of their own municipal laws. The Sunday and the prohibition liquor laws are a dead letter in many localities of the United States. Rebates were granted by the railroads in defiance of the law until the President finally caused the statute to be en-

[1] Delivered on the occasion of the Sixty-ninth Convocation of the University, held in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, December 18, 1908.

forced. The constitution of the state of New York prohibited book-making at horse-races, or any other kind of gambling, but for many years it has been ineffective for want of the proper legislation. The right to vote, guaranteed by the XVth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, has been abridged in a number of states of the Union, and yet there seems to be no disposition or power to enforce section 2 of the XIVth amendment in regard to representation.

The same Constitution prescribes that it shall be the duty of the executive authority of one state to deliver up a fugitive from justice when demanded by the executive authority of another state, and yet this provision is sometimes disregarded. A recent noted case was that where the governor of Kentucky demanded of the governor of Indiana the delivery of the deposed governor of the former commonwealth. The demand was refused upon grounds which seem to have been approved by the people of Indiana. Judge Cooley writes that in such a case the governor has no moral right to refuse, but "if he does refuse, no power has been conferred on the federal courts to compel obedience."

It may not be amiss to cite the celebrated case where the Supreme Court of the United States decided, Chief Justice Marshall rendering the opinion, that certain laws of the state of Georgia were in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The authorities of Georgia, with the support of the President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, refused to observe and enforce the decision. The declaration is attributed to the President: "John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it."

In all those cases where the statutes and constitutional provisions were violated or disregarded they continued to be public law. In like manner international law remains as the rule of conduct of the nations, notwithstanding the occasional instances where it has not been observed. The definition of it given by Hall may be accepted:

> International law consists in certain rules of conduct which modern civilized states regard as being binding on them in their relations with one another with a force comparable in nature and degree to that binding the conscientious person to obey the laws of his country, and which they also regard as being enforceable by appropriate means in case of infringement.

While various reasons may control the conduct of governments

in their international relations, such as the unwillingness to incur the risk of war or that it is more convenient to observe certain rules, the great and impelling motive is respect for public opinion which fixes the standard of right and justice. No nation desires to take such action as would place it outside the circle of civilized states. It is not to be disguised that international law has the inherent weakness that there is no superior authority to enforce it; but the power of public opinion, the moral sentiment of the world, is its great bulwark and in most cases will prove effective.

That the nations of the world have no disposition to defy this sentiment is shown in the conduct of Japan and Russia in their late war. It is understood that there was attached to the staff of the marshals and the admirals of the Japanese forces experts to advise them in international law. And while the Russian commanders were directed more by the grand dukes than by the professors or publicists, both belligerents claimed to be controlled by international law. Though they did not always observe it during the conflict, they defended their conduct, not on the ground that the law was not binding on them, but by other reasons.

The obligatory nature of international law is shown in the manner in which it has been accepted in Great Britain and the United States. Nearly two hundred years ago a learned judge of the English bench declared in a well-known case, "that the law of nations, in its full extent, was part of the law of England; that the law of nations was to be collected from the practice of different nations, and the authority of writers." So also Lord Mansfield declared, a few years later, that "the law of nations was part of the common law of England." When during the same century some doubt was cast upon this principle by English judges, Parliament passed an act declaratory of the law of nations, to remove all doubt upon the subject. The language of Blackstone's *Commentaries*, published in the middle of the same century, was very explicit on this point: "The law of nations (wherever any question arises which is properly the object of its jurisdiction) is here adopted to its full extent by the common law, and is held to be a part of the law of the land."

At the very beginning of the history of the United States its government took steps to recognize the binding force of international law. Its action in this respect was explained by Secretary Webster, as follows:

> Every nation on being received, at her own request, into the circle of civilized governments, must understand that she not only attains rights of sovereignty and the dignity of national character, but that she binds herself also to the strict and faithful observance of all those principles, laws, and usages which have obtained currency among civilized states.

Before independence was achieved the Continental Congress declared obedience to the law of nations "according to the general usage of Europe." The framers of the federal Constitution took it for granted that, as the law of nations had been for generations a part of the common law of England in force in the Colonies, it became a part of the law of the new nation, and that fundamental instrument conferred power upon Congress to punish piracy and other offenses against the law of nations and to adopt rules respecting prizes.

Both Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton at an early date recognized that the law of nations was an integral part of the laws of the land. James Wilson, one of the most active and influential members of the Constitutional Convention, in an opinion from the Supreme Court said: "When the United States declared their independence, they were bound to receive the law of nations in its modern state of purity and refinement." The deliverances of the Supreme Court of the United States have been uniformly of the same tenor.

I think I have said enough to show that, notwithstanding the refinements of language of ethical writers, the absence of a superior authority, and the occasional disregard of nations, there is a system or code of international law which does regulate the conduct of states in their relations with each other and which they respect and observe. I pass now to a consideration of the evolution or growth of this code.

In the Hebrew Bible and in other even more ancient records and inscriptions there are evidences of the observance of certain usages as to international intercourse, such as embassies and rules of warfare. But in those remote ages it was the struggle of one warlike people to dominate all the rest, and consequently rights of nations were little respected. In ancient Greece the Amphictyonic Council represented a few petty states, in which there existed certain crude notions of international law, but all the world beyond were treated as barbarians and enemies. In the long sway of the Roman republic and empire no independent nation was tolerated within

the reach of their warlike legions. It was not until the modern nations began to be evolved from the chaos resulting from the overthrow of the Roman Empire, and after they assumed some degree of stability and independence and recognized in each other an equality in their intercourse, that international law began to be a formative code of principles controlling the conduct of nations.

Two events in the first half of the seventeenth century had an important influence in promoting this condition of international relations. The first was the publication of the great work of Grotius, *De Jure Belli ac Pacis,* in 1625, and the second the Congress and Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. But back of these, in the preceding century, two opposing influences had been at work to bring about the events just noted, under the leadership of the two great men of that century, the Emperor Charles V and the reformer Luther.

. . . . . .

In the Treaty of Westphalia a general representation of the leading nations of Europe had united for the first time in settling their conflicting interests. The Congress of Westphalia in this treaty demonstrated the possibility of adjusting great disputes among nations by means of mutual discussion and an appeal to reason. It was a long and weary road the nations of the earth had to travel to reach the First Peace Conference of the Hague in 1899, but the first step had been taken by the Congress of Westphalia.

Grotius had a number of learned disciples during the succeeding century, whose published treatises marked the growth or development of international law, and whose influence tended to bring the nations steadily to a higher standard of international ethics. The most advanced and authoritative of these publicists was Vattel, whose work on the *Law of Nations* appeared just one hundred years after that of Grotius, and is still cited as an authority, notwithstanding the progress made since his day.

In no respect has the salutary influence of international law been shown more than in the amelioration of the severities of war. Following the Treaty of Westphalia great reforms were introduced into the practices of war; prisoners began to be exchanged; the lawlessness of the soldiery was restrained; the sack of cities and the indiscriminate destruction of private property diminished; and through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries steady progress was made in the amelioration of war. To the United States belongs the

credit of having framed and put into practice the first system of rules to this end during the Civil War, which was made the basis of those of other nations which followed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Geneva conventions, the Red Cross organizations, and the rules adopted by the First and Second Peace Conferences at The Hague for the regulation of war on land and sea, mark a notable advance in the humane sentiment of mankind. The saying of General Sherman that "War is hell" must ever remain a sad truth, but much has been done through international law to soften its asperities.

One of the most potent influences in bringing about changes and improvement in the law of nations has been commerce. This is especially manifest in the modifications which have taken place in the regulations respecting the high seas or ocean, at the demands of a freer commerce. During the Middle Ages and even within modern times we have seen nations laying claim to an exclusive jurisdiction of the seas adjoining their territory. Venice claimed dominion over the Adriatic, and fortified it by a grant from the Pope. The Danes and Swedes held the Baltic to be territorial waters. England not only put forth a claim to the "four British Seas," but exacted maritime honors to her flag from Cape Finisterre to the North Cape, and adhered to this claim as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century. But as the European countries grew more interested in commerce and the United States came into existence, the national claims to the ocean gradually disappeared, and the general rule of a three-mile territorial limit and the high seas free to all, came to be recognized as the established law.

Neutrality is one of the questions which has undergone great changes in modern times. Machiavelli condemned the doctrine of neutrality on the ground that it was more profitable to declare for one or the other belligerent. The Italian princes and cities of that period allowed both parties at war to recruit in their territories. It was a common practice up to the end of the eighteenth century for sovereigns under treaties to hire out portions of their armies to other rulers at war, as is evidenced by the use of the Hessian troops by the British government in its efforts to suppress the revolt of the American colonies. That noted work of art, "The Lion of Lucerne," commemorating the heroic self-sacrifice of the Swiss body-guard of Louis XVI, which attracts the attention of all tourists, is another indication of the then existing practice of the use of foreign levies.

The action of the King of France in furnishing from the royal arsenals artillery, small arms, and munitions of war to the revolting British-American colonists, under the illy disguised medium of Beaumarchais, also shows what little regard was paid at that day to the rules of neutrality.

The United States has the credit, now conceded by all foreign publicists, of inaugurating the first serious attempt to establish the practice of general neutrality. The action of the government was brought about by the effort of the first French Republic to embroil us in its war against England and continental Europe. After careful consideration and much difference of opinion among his advisers, President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality which has had a greater influence in molding international law than any single document ever issued. The paper itself is a simple announcement of the neutral attitude of the United States, and a warning to American citizens to observe it; but its influence is in the significance of the act under the embarrassing circumstances surrounding the young nation, the strict impartiality of its enforcement, and the resulting legislation of Congress, which became a model for all other nations.

The proclamation was followed by the act of Congress of 1794 defining what were offenses against neutrality and affixing penalties therefor. This legislation was carefully revised in 1818, and has since practically remained unaltered, and has been made the basis of the legislation of all civilized nations.

Canning, the British statesman, gave the following testimony to the action of Washington, in Parliament in 1823:

> If I wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, I should take that laid down by America in the days of the presidency of Washington.

Hall, one of the latest English writers on international law, says:

> The policy of the United States in 1793 constitutes an epoch in the development of the usages of neutrality. . . . . It represented by far the most advanced existing opinions as to what the obligations of neutrality were. . . . . In the main it is identical with the standard of conduct which is now adopted by the community of nations.

The proper observance of neutrality, as between belligerents by a neutral power, was the occasion of much controversy between the United States and Great Britain during the Civil War, and the action of Great Britain was made the basis of the Alabama claims, resulting in the Geneva arbitration. For the government of that arbitration three rules declaratory of the law were agreed upon, and

the parties further stipulated to ask the acquiescence in them of the other maritime powers; but it was not until the Second Peace Conference at The Hague that the approval of all the nations was secured and they became incorporated into the code of international law, thirty-six years after they were agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain.

The evolution of international law may be illustrated also by the history of what are known as the Four Rules of the Declaration of Paris of 1856, promulgated by the Great Powers of Europe as the result of their conference at the close of the Crimean War. The rules of maritime commerce in time of war had their origin when that commerce was mainly confined to the Mediterranean, conducted by the Italian cities, and are found in what is termed the "Consolato del Mare," or the maritime code of that day. With the discovery of America and the sea route to the East Indies, commerce was greatly enlarged and was transferred to the more important European nations. The old rules of the Mediterranean were not suited to these changed conditions. Neutral commerce set up claims which nations at war were not willing to concede, and during the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century a controversy existed which culminated or sought a solution in the Declaration of Paris of 1856. It embraced the abolition of privateering, the exemption of neutral and enemy's goods under certain conditions, and defined blockade. But this result had been reached only after a century and a half of controversy and war.

The great powers of Europe invited the United States to accept the Four Rules of Paris. Our Secretary of State at the time, Mr. Marcy, offered to do so, if the powers would add to the Rules the exemption of all private property at sea during war; contending that we ought not to be expected to abandon privateering, unless private property should be exempt from seizure, as otherwise the Rules operated to the advantage of the nations with powerful navies. The controversy went on through the latter half of the nineteenth century, but at the opening of the Spanish War in 1898 our government announced that it would not resort to privateering, and Spain made a similar statement. From that date it may be regarded that the Four Rules of Paris have been accepted by the leading maritime nations of the world.

While in this way new principles of international law are being established by the slow process of evolution, the world is also out-

growing other principles which have become obsolete or inapplicable. This is illustrated by the history of the doctrine of territorial rights by discovery and occupation. Following the opening of the New World and the movement for colonization, a system of rules grew up governing territorial rights, which no longer have application. One of the reasons given by President Monroe for the enunciation of the celebrated doctrine which bears his name, was that the American hemisphere had ceased to be a field for colonization, because its entire limits were occupied by established governments. And such may be regarded as the condition of the entire habitable world. As the "Consolato del Mare" of the Mediterranean commerce no longer answers as the rule of conduct of maritime trade, so also the rules which governed the nations in adjusting their colonial limits and territorial rights have ceased to have application with the progress of time. Changed conditions, the progress of science and invention, new demands, bring about modifications in international law.

I regret that I shall not be able within the limits of this paper to pursue this review of the evolution of international law by other illustrations. Enough has been said, I trust, to show that its growth or development is a slow process, but that there is constant progress toward a higher standard of justice and fair dealing among the nations. This has been most clearly shown in the work of the First and Second Peace Conferences at The Hague. That they have not accomplished more makes it clear that the task is difficult and must be advanced by patience and conciliation.

Before closing I desire to ask your attention to that branch of international practice which has made the greatest advance in late years and which promises to be most fruitful of good results—the adjustment of controversies among nations by arbitration.

This practice is not of modern origin, as we find traces of it in the intercourse of nations in the earliest historical records. It was not uncommon among the Greek states. We find Thucydides referring with approval to the declaration of the King of Sparta: "It is impossible to attack as a transgressor him who offers to lay his grievance before a tribunal of arbitration." The dominating spirit of Rome allowed little exercise of it; but when the popes attained ascendency in both spiritual and temporal matters, they often exercised the functions of arbitrator between contending sovereigns. Later, in the congresses of Westphalia, Ryswick, and Utrecht, provision was made for the reference of certain subjects to arbitration.

As the warlike nations rose into importance the practice became less frequent, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries little resort was had to it. But toward the close of the latter period the nations began to look again with favor on the settlement of their differences by an appeal to reason, and the nineteenth century was the most fruitful in the history of the race in a resort to arbitration. It is our proud boast that our own country stands at the head of the list of the nations which have most often and on most important questions submitted their international disputes to this peaceful method of adjustment. In one of the first treaties after independence, that with England of 1794, negotiated with a view to avoid a threatened war, provision was made for three commissions of arbitration. The first treaty with Spain, of 1795, likewise created an arbitration commission. The practice so early adopted has been faithfully observed throughout our entire history. Our government has been a party to about eighty arbitrations of an international character, embracing twenty different nations, including the most powerful and the weakest states. As a result of this policy, the United States has been engaged in foreign wars less than five years of its existence as an independent nation, a period of one hundred and twenty-five years.

The country with which we have most often resorted to arbitration is the one with which we have had the most intimate, the most irritating, and perplexing relations; and it is greatly to the credit of both the United States and Great Britain that for almost an entire century they have been able to settle all their differences, some of them of the most grave and threatening character, by the peaceful method of diplomacy or arbitration.

The other civilized nations have followed the example of the United States and Great Britain and have resorted frequently to arbitration to settle their controversies, especially in the last quarter of a century, one of them at least, Italy, having surpassed these Anglo-Saxon nations in the number and scope of its treaties of this class. In one respect, however, the tribunals or commissions of arbitration have not proved entirely satisfactory in their results. They have been composed of men, although intelligent and experienced in public affairs, yet as a rule without knowledge or practice in the duties of their new positions; and the consequence has been that their decisions have not been founded upon uniform principles,

and they constitute a mass of ill-digested and ofttimes conflicting interpretation or application of international law.

The remedy for this defective system most usually suggested and discussed of late years has been the establishment of a permanent international tribunal representing all the nations of the earth, and before which they may bring their differences not susceptible of diplomatic solution, and have them settled by a high court composed of the most expert jurists of the world. The establishment of such a tribunal has been the dream of philanthropists and philosophers, has been discussed by publicists, and even considered by wise monarchs, during the past three centuries. Nothing more fully marks the steady evolution of international law than the fact that the establishment of such a tribunal seemed to be upon the point of realization at the Second Peace Conference of all the nations of the earth at The Hague last year.

It was proposed at the First Peace Conference in 1899, but was then considered impracticable. At the Second Conference last year no one subject was more fully and exhaustively discussed and examined. The desirability of the establishment of such a permanent international tribunal was unanimously approved by the assembled nations; and the method of exercising its duties, its government, and its support were agreed upon without much difficulty. But when the question of the composition of the tribunal, the persons who were to constitute its members, was taken up for consideration, an apparently insuperable obstacle was encountered.

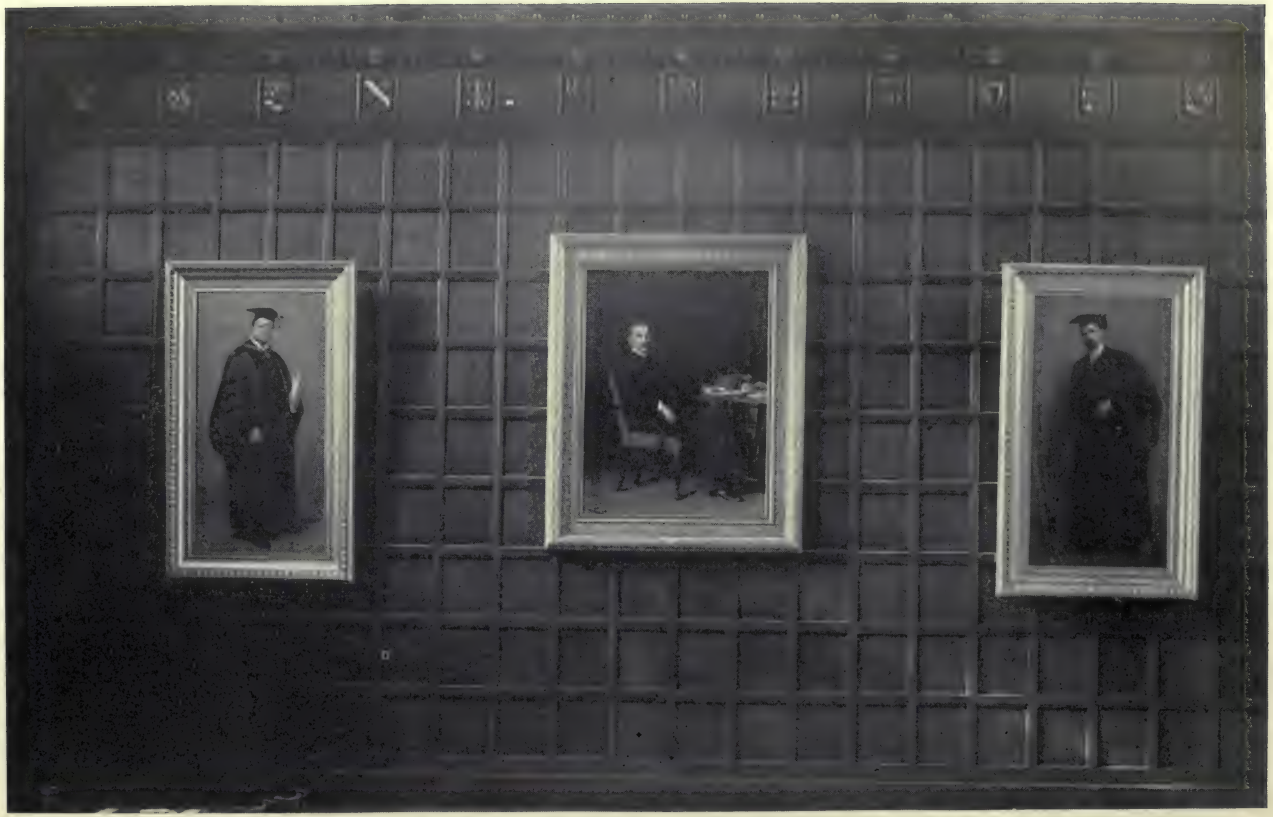
The smaller nations insisted upon the observance of the principle of the equality of sovereign states, and many of them claimed a representation on the tribunal. Such a plan would require, in place of a tribunal of fifteen or seventeen members as contemplated, a body of forty-five or more persons. It was held that such a numerous body would lose its judicial character, and that, besides, it would be unjust to the larger and more powerful nations. While as a general principle the equality of states was conceded, it was insisted that in practice it was in many respects a theory and not a reality.

The same question arose between the larger and smaller states in the formation of the federal government of the United States, and it became necessary to effect a compromise of conflicting interests. It is hardly to be anticipated that the establishment of such a tribunal, so ardently and so long desired, will be allowed to fail, but that a way will be found to reconcile all reasonable differences of

views as to its composition, and that the present generation will see assembled in the Temple of Peace at The Hague a permanent international tribunal, to which all the nations of the world may resort for the peaceful adjustment of their controversies.

Much has been said in recent years of some plan for a limitation of the enormous standing armies which have turned Europe into a military camp, and of some check upon the ever-increasing competition in naval armament which seems to threaten the bankruptcy of the nations; but the discussion has thus far been to little purpose or no practical result. If such an international tribunal as is contemplated could be established and could gain the confidence of the nations, it might in some degree at least furnish a solution of the question of limitation of armaments. Through the operations of such a tribunal the governments of the world might have an illustration of the fact that there is a cheaper, more satisfactory, and more humane way of settling their controversies than by war; and as confidence in the tribunal grew the nations might more and more come to believe in the efficacy of the tribunal to safeguard their rights, and rely less and less upon their armies and navies.

Today three powerful influences are arrayed against war—commerce, democracy, and Christianity. The enormous growth of maritime commerce and the vast industrial interests dependent in large measure upon it, are mighty factors for the preservation of peace. Only yesterday, as time goes with nations, the monarchs of the world held its destinies in their hands and they could determine at their will war or peace for their subjects. Today not only in the republics but in the monarchies, the people who bear the brunt of battle must be reckoned with; the spirit of democracy has rendered nugatory the boast of Louis XIV: "I am the State." Christianity never was more responsive than in the present era to the teaching of its divine founder, the Prince of Peace. Though nominally Christian nations engage in war, they cannot do it with that reckless disregard of justice and humanity which marked the history of past generations. The spirit of Christ more and more enters into the counsels of nations. The present vast armaments and the rampant martial spirit seem to disprove this, but beneath the display and bravado there is a sober sentiment of justice and right, and the slow but steady evolution of international law is bringing the nations more and more to a higher standard of duty, which is an augury of the eventual triumph of reason and the reign of peace.



WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER
President of the University, 1891–1906

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
Founder

MARTIN A. RYERSON
President of the Board of Trustees, 1892–

PORTRAITS IN HUTCHINSON HALL

THINGS NOT IN THE CURRICULUM

BY JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON, PH.D., '95
Associate Professor of European History

WHAT does the college offer the student that is not in the curriculum? The question reminds us of that old one, "Is life worth living?" and the ready answer, "That depends on the liver." So it is with the college. It depends on the college.

In general there are two main kinds of choice exercised in selecting a college: (1) the choice between a great university and a small college; (2) the choice between the college near or remote. It would be germane to this paper, but take too long, to discuss the relative merits of the small college and the great university. Each has its claim, each affords peculiar advantages. In the matter of location, I am inclined to believe that it is good for a young man to be sent away from home to college. It develops self-reliance, and new environment, new associations often stimulate, awakening dormant interests and inert sensibilities. If one-half the college men born in New England were educated in colleges west of the Alleghenies and one-half the college men in middle-western institutions were educated on the Atlantic seaboard, this country would have new intimations of democracy and new perceptions of civic and social responsibility.

Assuming that the college has been chosen, what education does it afford outside of the curriculum? It is a trite saying that a college education is an opportunity. But with all the opportunity afforded by a modern college education in the way of faculty, libraries, and laboratories, there are limitations about the system that are inevitable from the very nature of things.

One of these limitations is that the idea of authority is so attached to college teaching. In the early years of college life, perhaps, this is necessary, for the crude and unformed mind of college youth needs to be told what to think as well as to be told how to think. When the student becomes an upper classman, this authority often is relaxed and the student learns more and more to use his independent judgment. Nevertheless it is too true that there is too large an element of authority attached to college teaching. A man

must learn self-reliance of himself and by himself. Although experience is not a course in the curriculum, it is nevertheless a part of a college education. There comes a time in every young man's career when his receptive faculties protest against the teaching of authority; when he perceives that if he continues to absorb and not give out he will dwarf his nature; when expression, not impression, becomes the order of his thinking. That is a precious moment when a man craves to utter his own thoughts, not what others have said; when even the best ideas of others seem to wear an alienated majesty.

At such a stage the college man finds his audience in his fellow-students. In converse with his fellows he may constructively develop his mind and form his own philosophy. This is one of the best things a college education affords outside of the curriculum, and in last analysis it is the best part of education. No other may do this for him and in no other way can it be done. Teaching, tradition, the experience of others, may help to form his philosophy; but if it is to be a philosophy worthy of a name, it must be his own. Compared with this result, the subjects he may have learned—mathematics, Latin, science, literature—are adventitious or at most auxiliary.

It is a defect of our higher education that it lacks philosophy. The prodigious analytical work of the present age spells progress undoubtedly, but we cannot be sure that we have passed the golden mile-stone until we have synthetized that knowledge. This is the age of specialism; and most college teachers are specialists. But life is various, not particular in its requirements, its duties, its opportunities, and the formation of a philosophy by each and all is one of the necessities. The sooner this is formed the better, and provided he has received proper discipline and orientation, the years of college life are among the most constructive in a man's life.

Orientation is partly derived from the curriculum and the teacher. It is more of the student's own making. College life at large, by which I mean college life outside of the limits of the curriculum, in contact with members of the faculty, abounds with influences which help a man to ascertain his own latitude and longitude. Friendship is one of these. Many a man today looks back to his campus days, and remembers with a thrill the long walks in the country in spring or autumn days, in company with a chum with whom there was such veritable fellowship that even in silence there was communion, and recalls the interesting and earnest conversa-

tions they two had on all sorts of subjects, when the yeast of youth was working in their young minds.

Another source of power outside of the lines of the curriculum is books. In the classroom the study of literature may be a task. But browsing in the library and following where the spirit leads, the field of literature becomes

> An untraveled world
> Whose margin fades forever and forever.

There is a periodicity about the stages of intellectual development. In one quarter the student may read omniverously in poetry, at another time, in history, or biography, or science. The initial impulse may have been imparted by an instructor in one of these courses. But in its deeper significance such an interest is innate. Every young man experiences a "romantic movement" of his own in the years from sixteen to twenty-one, and the literature of the Romantic Movement responds to these deep calls of his nature. Some of the best results of a college education, are to be derived from general reading in a college library, where in the course of those genetic years, the sophomore and junior, the student has the privilege of consuming whole alcoves of books, and then of an afternoon, with a single friend, going out into the country or down the river, talking over the things they have read on the way. The attrition of germinating minds is of great intellectual stimulus. The thinking may be callow, and the philosophy be unformed, but provided it is not trivial, it will be profitable. At such a time of life the gleam of light that flashes across one's mind from within is worth more than "the lustre of the firmament of bards and sages."

Finally college life at large develops a spirit of appreciation. Appreciation is a hard thing to acquire and a harder thing to keep. In contact with books and men a man learns that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in his own philosophy. In the discovery of his own philosophy, in the education of his own interests, he learns the dignity and worth of other men's philosophy and other men's interests.

In a recent conversation with a University senior who had won honors in history, Latin, German, and chemistry, I found to my surprise that he was a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science, for I knew that many of his elective studies were humanistic in their nature. When I expressed some curiosity, he replied, "I intend to go into commercial chemistry after graduation.

I shall be specializing for the rest of my life then and I am trying to get as many culture courses as I can now." The answer displayed an amount of discrimination and a depth of appreciation of the true value of a college education rare in a student. Not every student can be expected to do his own thinking as clearly as this; to show such definiteness of aim, such independence of material ambition, such disposition to measure life in terms of culture instead of the stock-market or of manufacturing.

There ought to be no antithesis between culture and active life. Yet how are these impalpable influences that develop the sense of truth and beauty in the inner recesses of the soul to be preserved against the corroding influences of commercialism and industrialism? "The world stands on ideas," said Emerson, "and not on iron or cotton; and the iron of iron, the fire of fire, the aether and source of all things is moral force." The aspirations that lifted up the hearts of men in ages past are our inspiration today and the promise of the future. They are of more value than stocks and bonds, than railroads and wireless telegraphy, than foreign markets or coaling stations. The college man must be made to see that there are compensations other than those of the counting-room, values not measured with a rod, nor weighed in the scale, nor discovered under the microscope nor analyzed in a laboratory, nor perceived with a telescope. The perception of moral problems, as Spinoza and Browning, and a host of other philosophers and poets have perceived and understood them, is a greater achievement even than weighing the star dust, of forming worlds, or dissolving the sun's rays in a spectroscope.

SYMPOSIUM ON THE DOCTORS' QUESTIONNAIRE

AT the annual meeting of the Association of Doctors of Philosophy in June, 1907, it was voted to take up the study of the relation of the doctorate to the teaching profession by means of a questionnaire to be sent to all members. Early in 1908 the following questions were formulated and sent out by the executive committee:

> In view of the fact that the great majority of Doctors are obliged to engage in the work of practical teaching, would you propose that the University should in any respect modify its policy as to the doctorate? For example would you support any or all of the following propositions: (1) That candidacy for the doctorate should be conditioned upon a higher and broader standard of general culture; (2) That candidates for the doctorate should be required to pursue courses in the philosophy of education or in the pedagogy of special subjects; (3) That the University should discourage a much larger number of persons from proceeding to the doctorate.

About seventy-five made formal response to these questions in writing, and many of the replies indicated careful consideration of the subject, as is shown by the extracts from some of them given below.

At the annual meeting in June, 1908, Dr. Eleanor P. Hammond, corresponding secretary of the Association, presented the following brief summary of the opinions on the questionnaire as expressed by the non-resident Doctors:

A large majority answered the first question, on the need of a higher standard of general culture, in the affirmative. Opinion on the second question, regarding the advisability of pedagogical training, was more evenly divided, and those opposed to such preparation were quite as emphatic as those advocating it. The third question was generally regarded as allied with the first in such a way as to make any explicit answer impossible apart from a profound consideration of the whole subject. Several practical suggestions were offered: On the first question it was proposed by some that greater stress should be laid upon broader education in the undergraduate field, now so frequently used for specializing; and by others that a more extended command of English, both theoretical and practical,

be added to the present requirement of French and German as preliminaries for the higher degree; and by still others it was proposed that a special degree be created for those preparing for teaching or that the present Master's degree be rehabilitated for that purpose.

Three formal papers on the subject were presented, brief outlines of which are here given. Two of these papers have already appeared in the *Magazine*.

The first paper by Dr. Julian P. Bretz, '06, of the Department of History, treated the question of the requirement of special training for teaching in connection with the doctorate. He finds that a large majority of the Doctors become teachers, and that the degree is too frequently viewed by the candidate as of commercial value, a mere asset for obtaining a position. Hence in his desire to obtain it the aspirant specializes too early and too exclusively, at the expense of broad mental training, of personal and social development, and of contact with pedagogical subjects either theoretical or practical.

Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, '98, of the Department of Botany, the incoming president of the Association, also laid stress upon the number of Doctors who become teachers, and upon the constant demand from colleges and normal schools for Doctors as members of their faculties. His paper discussed the situation in relation to this demand, and argued against the creation of a special teaching degree.

Professor Starr W. Cutting, Head of the Department of German, advocated the raising of the Master's degree from its present colorless character, the extension of its requirements to three years, and its treatment as a non-research degree, reserving for the doctorate the field of pure research. This discussion will appear in the March *Magazine*.

The informal discussion was participated in by Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin, Head of the Department of History, Professor John M. Manly, Head of the Department of English, and Professor James H. Tufts, Head of the Department of Philosophy, all of whom expressed the deepest interest in the questions under consideration. President Harry Pratt Judson characterized the questionnaire as involving some of the most important problems now in the educational field. He summed the matter up in his usual terse style somewhat as follows: A generation ago when the

conception of the doctorate was new in this country, the faculties of colleges were composed largely of men not highly trained in their subjects and gathered chiefly from the ranks of the Bachelors. Now the colleges are securing their faculties from the body of Doctors of whom the annual output is far too small for the demand. One great problem—shall our college teachers know their subjects? —has thus been answered. But we are now facing another problem, a problem of equal or greater importance—shall our college and university men know how to teach their subjects? This is a question which cannot be answered satisfactorily without careful study and experiment, but it is before us and must be answered.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS BY MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION IN RESPONSE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

In regard to the first question I have emphatic convictions. I think the doctorate at present tends to minimize—indeed, to neutralize—the value of culture. The intense specialization of the graduate work leading to a Ph.D. has a tendency to unfit one to teach undergraduates. I have found my greatest difficulty in teaching American history, in which nearly half my graduate work was done. Being a master in a certain field of knowledge does not aid in teaching so much as being a master of the difficulties of the student, and intense specialization makes such a mastery more difficult. I believe the doctorate should stand for culture as well as scholarship and at present it does not.

In regard to the second question I think every Doctor should do some work in the philosophy of education and also in the pedagogy of his special field.

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1. I am decidedly in favor of requiring for the doctorate a higher and broader standard of general culture. Twenty years ago, when the A.B. degree was a prerequisite for the Ph.D., it was possible to assume that the holders of that degree had done considerable work along the lines of general culture. This is now no longer possible in view of either the free elective system, or the method by which three different degrees are given: the A.B., the Ph.B., and the S.B., all of which are now accepted toward the Doctor's degree. It is now entirely possible for a man who has avoided most of the studies making for general culture to receive his degree in some specialty in which he may have made some happy discovery which may serve as a thesis subject. The cultural equipment of these men may not differ in the least from that of those who have pursued purely professional courses, such as engineering, without ever having taken a college course at all. In so far as these men are engaged in educational work it seems to me that their influence is often not all it might be had they pursued broader lines of culture before taking the doctorate.

2. I do not believe that candidates for the doctorate should be required

to pursue courses in the philosophy of education, or in the pedagogy of special subjects. Teachers, as well as poets, are born, not made; and it does not seem to me that these subjects have any place in the requirements for the doctorate, if for no other reason than that many Ph.D.'s have no intention of teaching at all.

3. I do believe that the doctorate is given to too large a number of persons, and that the restrictions should be along the line of the statements made in my answer to question 1.

I find myself in accord with propositions 1 and 3, but I am not so favorably impressed by the second one. I certainly believe that a much larger number of persons should be discouraged from going on to the doctorate of philosophy. I have held this opinion for a long time, and I still hold it because I see the degree cheapened by being put to unworthy uses. If the doctorate is to mean anything at all it ought, in my opinion, to mean that the recipient can do independent investigation and that he will carry the spirit of research into the world, yet we see the degree used to signify merely that the holder is prepared to teach a particular subject. The degree has thus become merely a prerequisite. You will now understand, I think, why I do not assent to the second proposition. I would favor a separate degree for university work looking to teaching: either the Master's degree, or a degree of Doctor of Education. Thus the doctorate could be reserved as a worthy designation of the ability to prosecute research.

Regarding proposition 1, I believe that in the past the University has been entirely too lax in certain cases regarding the standard of general culture which has been required. I know of at least two cases in one department where this has been true. I am almost ready to say that in addition to examinations in French and German every candidate for the doctorate should be compelled to submit to examinations in English composition and in literature.

Regarding proposition 2, I believe that no one should receive the doctorate without some knowledge of psychology, and that if properly arranged courses in education and pedagogy can be provided which will be appropriate for all Doctors who intend to go into teaching, it seems to me that such, if not too prolonged, might well be made required subjects.

I agree most heartily with the first suggestion that candidates for the doctorate should obtain a broader and higher standard of general culture. For the purposes of teaching this seems to me more important than the insistance upon a contribution of something new in a thesis. From this time on the Doctors will be called upon more and more to teach in secondary schools as well as in colleges and this, in my mind, makes somewhat obligatory a little shift of emphasis in the giving of the Doctor's degree.

The doctorate has in it three ends: knowledge, discovery, and teaching. The knowledge is fuller knowledge of a given subject or field than is gotten

in a college course, but especially is it knowledge of the deposits where, and the means wherewith, the Doctor may enlarge his acquaintance with what is known on the subject. The Doctor should know how to put himself in possession of whatever is known on his subject. This knowledge is in order to either discovery or teaching. The Doctor's degree should mean demonstrated capacity, and adequate training, for one or both of these ends. There are three classes of minds capable of attaining the doctorate: first, and most numerous, those who have little aptitude for either original investigation or teaching; second, and least numerous, those who excel in the power of discovery, but are in the power of teaching; and third, and standing between the other two in numbers, those who excel in the power of teaching. Most of the first class should be Oslerized three years after obtaining the doctorate; a few should be preserved and exhibited as warnings against the useless vanity of university study by the incapacitated. The second class are so few that no special provision need be made for them. Indeed they can hardly be known beforehand. Only their actual success in discovery and failure in teaching can reveal them; and then they are so few that the most of them can be given a pension in the shape of a university professorship, or be left to perish and thus make even the life of the learned interesting by touching it with human tragedy. I conclude, therefore, that the Doctor's training should aim at preparing him to teach. And to equip him for his usual fate, it should train him to teach especially subjects that lie outside his doctorate.

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1. Every teacher of a special branch should of course have sufficient acquaintance with all other lines of work to appreciate their specific value in the curriculum. A lack of insight into the aims and workings of other departments impairs the usefulness of the special teacher, even in the teaching of his own specialty, to say nothing of his work for the welfare of the school as a whole. No Doctor should go out, furthermore, without some acquaintance with the history, literature, and thought of the last half century.

2. Every Doctor who intends to teach should at some time have had a good course in psychology. Philosophy of education, as I understand it, would be of little value, except as it involved a study of the history of educational methods and practice and of the history of the courses of study. This latter line of work I consider of very great value, for it seems to me impossible for a man to understand thoroughly what present movements mean, unless he has some knowledge of the past. It is just about as important for the estimate of the present and efficient work in it that a teacher know the past history of his profession, especially with reference to his own specialty, as for a statesman to know political history. The Doctor should know the pedagogy of his own subject, of course, and not only the college part, but the work in his line in the high school, and the grades, as well. He should know something of the actual conditions under which he will be called to work, and toward this end it would be well for the University to arrange for occasional lectures by men well acquainted with these conditions

in the various grades of schools and sections of the country. The work done in academies, high schools, and normal schools should become better known in the University than it is, and it would then stand in greater esteem. As it is, every Doctor (and most other postgraduates) knows nothing much nor cares much for anything beyond college work. If he is obliged to go elsewhere, as most of them do, it is some time before he can reconcile himself to being among these "barbarians." This impairs his usefulness for several years.

3. The degree should, in my opinion be given rather to the exceptional man than as a matter of course for so much work well done. I am distinctly of the older notion, which seems to be passing to some extent, that in granting the degree the University should feel as sure as in the nature of the case it can be, that the candidate is a person who bids fair to become a scholar and to live up to the ideals for which the degree stands. If my observation is correct, this is not by any means always the case. If the possession of the Doctor's degree does not mean that a man is in a sense an independent scholar, then it is of no more value than the Bachelor's or Master's degree, except as it stands for so many more years of work.

As matters now stand, whatever the *ideal* held by the university world in regard to the high calling of the Doctor in the field of pure research, the *fact* is that the great majority of the Doctors now turned out in this country are nominated and pushed by their respective departments, for teaching positions, which they must fill successfully or be counted as failures by all who measure the ratio of results accomplished to tasks undertaken.

Success in teaching is well-nigh *indispensable* (save perhaps in a great university, where failure is less conspicuous because of the large numbers and multifarious interests). If the Doctor is to gain encouragement and opportunity to go on with his research, he must first establish a reputation for himself, in the community where he goes, for soundness of judgment, clearness of presentation, and power to inspire and lead students; then, having made sure of his ground, he can have pretty much his own way in planning and carrying out his work in the interest of his research. But, on the contrary, if in his blind devotion to his ideal he fails at the outset to teach successfully, to inspire and to lead students, he thereby cuts himself off from his very best resources for ultimately accomplishing his highest aims.

These being the facts as realized in everyday experiences, the conclusion is forced upon us that the universities must prepare for teaching those Doctors whom it is proposed to recommend as teachers, and this preparation must include breadth of culture, elimination of angularities, development of pedagogical sense, and some acquaintance with the great educational movements of the past and present. If it be urged that these, some or all of them, are either matters of personal quality or are foreign to the great purpose of the graduate school as director of explorations in unknown fields, then the other conclusion is forced upon us that only those Doctors

should be recommended as teachers who possess by nature the prerequisites or have developed them *outside* or *in spite of* the graduate school, and that the present indiscriminate practice of recommending any Doctor as a teacher, however narrow or however lacking in the elements of pedagogic sense and power to teach, be superceded by a careful discrimination and selection of those who are prepared to teach and a refusal to nominate or recommend those who are not.

Such a discrimination will lead, as it should, to a more careful and personal consideration of every individual's candidacy for the doctorate, and will compel a readjustment of curriculum and a recognition as a distinct field of that broad, thorough, and scientific training, commensurate with any standard now set up for the doctorate, which is demanded by the man or woman as a preparation for the highest attainment in teaching, leaving undisturbed the narrowest and possibly the deepest channels of pure research to be followed by those who either have not the time or have not the inclination, or, perchance, have not the personal qualities needed in preparation for teaching.

This leads again and finally to the conclusion either that the number of those who are encouraged to go on to the doctorate should be greatly diminished, or else that the basis of the doctorate should be greatly broadened so as to provide the highest standards and the strongest preparation for the noble art of teaching, as well as to produce fine investigators.

It is clear that a study of fundamental importance has been undertaken by the Association, and it is proposed to continue the topic for another year and to invite careful consideration of all its phases as a basis for the discussion at the annual meeting in 1909. It is urged that members of the Association continue to contribute in writing to the corresponding secretary the results of their observation and experience. These letters will be used from time to time as material for notes or short papers on the topic in these columns during the year. Special space has been allotted to the Doctors' Association, thus providing a means of intercommunication which should commend itself to all Doctors and which should be utilized to the full extent.

CHARLES OTIS WHITMAN AS DIRECTOR OF WOODS HOLE MARINE LABORATORY[1]

THE resignation of Professor Whitman as Director of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., which was announced last summer, is of interest to anatomists, for he has been a very important factor in the cultivation of anatomical science in America.

During the twenty-one years in which he has been director of the Marine Biological Laboratory every opportunity and encouragement was given for the study of anatomy in its broadest sense, and we have seen there those beginning scientific work encouraged and inspired by many distinguished investigators, all appreciating fully the congenial scientific atmosphere which was established and kept alive by Professor Whitman.

The most noteworthy investigations from this laboratory which have enriched anatomical science are those on descriptive and experimental embryology, cytology, and teratology, which, taken together, form a scientific monument of the first rank, and have done much to establish our good reputation abroad. It certainly must be gratifying to Professor Whitman to see this result.

When the University of Chicago was founded, in 1893, Professor Whitman was made head of the biological department, which in its organization was unusually strong on the anatomical side. It was planned at the beginning to divide the department as soon as circumstances should warrant, and with the very rapid growth of the University this took place within a year. Then the anatomical department was established co-ordinate with those of zoölogy, physiology, and botany. This proved to be the most important step in the organization of anatomical departments in America, and for it we are largely indebted to Professor Whitman.

But there is another event which should not be overlooked by anatomists, and that is the founding of the American Morphological Society, in 1890. The Association of Anatomists had been founded two years before, and it seemed to Professor Whitman and his

[1] Reprinted from *The Anatomical Record* of November, 1908.

twenty-five followers that the latter society was not likely to be vigorous, and their action in forming a new one gave an opportunity to test this opinion. During the following five years, while Whitman was president, the morphological society flourished with great energy, while the anatomical society showed all signs of early decay. In 1899 the American Society of Zoölogists was founded at Chicago and the Association of Anatomists began to awaken at about the same time; in 1902 the former absorbed the morphological, while the latter expanded with as great force as the morphological did ten years before. Scientific anatomists are under the greatest obligations to Professor Whitman for the stimulus he thus exerted upon their association between 1890 and 1900.

At the time Professor Whitman was elected director of the Marine Biological Laboratory he also began the publication of his excellent *Journal of Morphology,* which, according to the announcement, was to be devoted principally to embryological, anatomical, and histological subjects. The file of seventeen volumes published during a period of fifteen years shows, as Whitman predicted, the imperative need of a journal of this kind. "The previous mixed character and scattered sources of our publications have been twin evils that have become intolerable at home and abroad. The establishment of the *Journal of Morphology* may not be a deathblow to these evils, but there is hope that it will, at least, relieve the most embarrassing difficulties of the present situation." By 1901 it became apparent that the new journal could not pay its own way, and as soon as the publishers withdrew their support its end was in sight. However, the anatomists of the country, realizing fully the necessity of a journal of anatomy of this quality, at once secured a sufficient endowment to continue the good work in the form of a new journal, the *American Journal of Anatomy,* which has not only been a financial success, but also acted as a means of establishing other new journals and strengthening old ones, as well as re-establishing the *Journal of Morphology.*

. . . . . .

The establishment of a modern scientific laboratory at Woods Hole, the making of the anatomical department at Chicago a university department, the indirect invigorating influence upon the Association of Anatomists, and the establishment of the *Journal of Morphology,* are the four great services Professor Whitman has rendered the science of anatomy in America. But there is another,

more general and more important, service he has rendered our universities, which, as years go by, will gradually grow and become recognized. This is the establishment of an institution for science and for scientists. The Woods Hole laboratory has in its organization the true soul, for it is managed from top to bottom by scientists. In that institution the worthy young student is received with open arms, is inspired and encouraged, but is never called upon to prostitute himself as a research assistant; the overworked college professor finds a scientific haven; and many distinguished biologists breathe there the congenial scientific spirit. The democratic organization appeals to all, as the laboratory is ruled by leaders of its own choice and not by a group of men who employ professors. Repeatedly has Woods Hole declined riches when by its acceptance there was only the remotest possibility of interference with this indispensable independence. All of the proffers fell upon deaf ears. The nightingale may be captured, but it can never be made to breed by the huntsman nor be made to sing in confinement. It must live in its own peculiar habitat, and this is found for scientists at Woods Hole. In this country we are searching for heroes in productive science, but "the birds that may sing seem to avoid the golden cage."

The spirit of independence and co-operation established and maintained at Woods Hole by Professor Whitman, although constantly streaked with abject poverty, has made there the ideal home for biology as well as the most productive and famous scientific laboratory that America has yet seen. Whitman is the chief benefactor of this laboratory, for he has endowed it with the right ideals.

The corporation and trustees in accepting Professor Whitman's resignation requested him to serve as honorary director and trustee, but in declining this his fine spirit did not falter.

> Your action in which you express a desire to have me serve the laboratory as honorary director and trustee is in itself alone an all-sufficient reward for whatever service I have rendered as director. Your good will is the all-important recompense, and no title that you could confer could add to the weight of your approbation. In fact, titles belittle the spirit. Let me have the latter without the former—without title or office of any kind. Please respect this wish and believe me, as ever, a sincere and devoted friend of the laboratory.

HITCHCOCK AND SNELL HALLS AT TWILIGHT

THE UNIVERSITY RECORD

EXERCISES CONNECTED WITH THE SIXTY-NINTH CONVOCATION

Hon. John Watson Foster, LL.D., former Secretary of State, was the Convocation orator on December 18, 1908, his address, which was given in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, being entitled "The Development of International Law." The speaker was introduced by the President of the University, who is also the Head of the Department of Political Science. The Convocation Address appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Magazine*.

The Convocation Reception was held in Hutchinson Hall on the evening of December 17. In the receiving line were President and Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson; the Convocation orator, Hon. John W. Foster, and Mrs. Foster; the President of the University Board of Trustees, Mr. Martin A. Ryerson, and Mrs. Ryerson. The reception was attended by many members of the Faculties as well as by graduates and their friends.

DEGREES CONFERRED AT THE SIXTY-NINTH CONVOCATION

At the sixty-ninth Convocation of the University, held in the Leon Mandel Assembly Hall on December 18, 1908, twelve students were elected to membership in Sigma Xi for evidence of ability in research work in science, and four students were elected to membership in the Beta of Illinois chapter of Phi Beta Kappa for especial distinction in general scholarship in the University.

Fifty-three students received the title of Associate; two, the two-years certificate of the College of Education; two, the degree of Bachelor of Education; five, the degree of Bachelor of Arts; eighteen, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; and ten, the degree of Bachelor of Science.

In the Divinity School one student received the degree of Master of Arts.

In the Graduate Schools of Arts, Literature, and Science two students were given the degree of Master of Arts; two, that of Master of Science; and two, that of Doctor of Philosophy—making a total of forty-two degrees (not including titles and certificates) conferred by the University at the Winter Convocation.

At this Convocation also the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the President of the University upon Walther Johann Wever, J.D., Imperial German Consul-General at Chicago, the candidate being presented by Professor George Edgar Vincent, Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science. Dr. Wever has been largely instrumental in promoting especially cordial relations between the German universities and the University of Chicago, and the conferring of the degree met with the very hearty approval of the audience.

In conferring the honor President Harry Pratt Judson said:

"Dr. Walther Johann Wever, Imperial German Consul-General in the city of Chicago, administrator and diplomat, loyal and efficient representative of your government in different and distant parts of the world, unceasing in your efforts to foster that higher commerce between nations which consists in the interchange of intellectual and moral possessions and ideals, constant promoter of closer relations between German and American scholarship, faithful and valued friend of this University, and active intermediary between it and the German community of this city:

"For your many services to the cause of good-will and friendship between two great nations, and particularly in recognition of your high conception of the sphere and functions of the consular office, the trustees of the University of Chicago, on recommendation of the University Senate, have conferred upon you the honorary degree of

Doctor of Laws, in testimony of which fact I bestow upon you this hood, which you may wear as a Doctor of the University of Chicago, and this diploma. Receive these in token of admission to the honorary alumni of the University."

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY AT THE PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

As delegates to the First Pan-American Scientific Congress beginning its sessions at Santiago, Chile, December 25, 1908, the University of Chicago has sent Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, Head of the Department of Political Economy, and Professor Albert A. Michelson, Head of the Department of Physics. The delegates left Chicago in the middle of November and will return about March 1. At the conclusion of the congress, at which several institutions of the Association of American Universities will be represented, the Chicago representatives may visit leading South American colleges. The itinerary, however, is subject to the exigencies of South American travel. On January 2 Professor Michelson presented a paper before the congress on the subject of "Recent Developments in Spectroscopy," which attracted much attention and discussion.

INVESTIGATION OF EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN THE ORIENT

Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin, Head of the Department of Geology, accompanied by his son, Dr. Rollin T. Chamberlin, of the United States Geological Survey, left the United States January 2, and will reach Yokohama January 26 or 27, where they will meet a graduate student of the University, Mr. Y. T. Wang, who will act as interpreter for Professor Chamberlin during his investigations of educational conditions in China. About February 1 Professor Chamberlin will meet Professor Ernest D. Burton, Head of the Department of Biblical and Patristic Greek, in Shanghai; thence he will go to Hongkong or Canton, returning to Shanghai about February 15. Sometime between February 20 and 28 he will be at Hankow, whence it is likely he will make a six weeks' trip visiting Chengtu. His movements after this are uncertain. Probably his address will be Peking. While in China Professor Chamberlin will also give his attention to certain geological phenomena of the country. After leaving China Professor Chamberlin and his son will return to this country by way of Siberia and Europe. Professor Burton will return to America by way of the Pacific.

THE FACULTIES

Professor Paul Shorey, Head of the Department of Greek, contributes to the January (1909) issue of the *School Review* the opening article, entitled "Hippias Paidagogos."

Associate Professor Addison W. Moore, of the Department of Philosophy, gave an address January 6. on the subject of "Pragmatism" before the Woman's Club of Chicago.

"The Rudovitz Extradition Case" was the subject of a contribution to the January (1909) issue of the *World To-Day,* by Mr. Samuel N. Harper, Associate in the Russian Language and Literature.

"The Philippine Teachers' Vacation Assembly" is the subject of an illustrated contribution to the January (1909) issue of the *World To-Day,* by Professor William D. MacClintock, of the Department of English.

Francis Wayland Shepardson, Associate Professor of American History, was recently elected president of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the Revolution. The society already has a membership of nearly two hundred.

Professor George E. Vincent, Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science, was one of the speakers at the annual banquet of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association held at the Auditorium Annex on December 8.

"President Gompers and the Labor Vote" is the subject of a note contributed to the December (1908)

issue of the *Journal of Political Economy*, by Assistant Professor Robert F. Hoxie, of the Department of Political Economy.

Professor James H. Tufts, Head of the Department of Philosophy, has a contribution in the November (1908) number of the *Elementary School Teacher* entitled "Dr. Meyer on the Dangers of Knowing Things without Doing Things."

The *Botanical Gazette* for December, 1908, is opened with the second bryological paper contributed by Professor Charles R. Barnes and Dr. W. J. G. Land, the subject being "The Origin of the Cupule of Marchantia." The article is illustrated by fourteen figures.

Under the general title of The Awakened Church, Professor Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School, contributes to the January number of the *World To-Day* a discussion of the subject of "The Church and Scholarship"—the first of a series of articles.

Dr. Frank Wakeley Gunsaulus, President of the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, has presented to the University of Chicago a large painting of the "Tom Quad" of Christ Church College, Oxford. This picture was in the possession of Dr. Liddell, the Greek lexicographer.

President Harry Pratt Judson presided at one of the earlier sessions of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which held its meeting the first week in December at Philadelphia. President Judson was made vice-president of the executive committee of the Council.

A preliminary report to the Harbor Commission of Chicago on the possibilities of creating a great commercial harbor for the city was recently made by Assistant Professor J. Paul Goode, of the Department of Geography, who has for several months been studying the best features of harbor facilities abroad.

Professor George Herbert Palmer, of Harvard University, has presented for the ringing room in Mitchell Tower a large, framed photograph of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, in whose memory the chimes were given. When the decoration of the room has been completed, this portrait will be placed in that chamber.

The Nobel peace prize for the year 1908 has been divided between K. P. Arnoldson, of Sweden, and Frederick Bajer, of Denmark. The former is the father of Mr. Torild Arnoldson, formerly connected with the Department of German in the University of Chicago, but now professor of modern languages in the University of Utah.

"Photographic Observations of Comet *c* 1908 (Morehouse)" is the subject of a contribution in the December (1908) number of the *Astrophysical Journal*, by Professor Edward E. Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory. This is a second paper on the same subject, and is illustrated by four plates of remarkable interest.

At the fifty-first meeting of the Eastern Association of Physics Teachers held at Boston University on October 23 and 24, Associate Professor Robert A. Millikan, of the Department of Physics, gave an address on "The Relation of High School and College Physics." The address is published in full in the proceedings of the association.

Under the general title of Dutch Art and Artists, Assistant Professor George B. Zug, of the Department of the History of Art, contributes an illustrated article to the January (1909) number of the *Chautauquan*, on "The Painters of the Peasantry." "Painters of Domestic Scenes" was the subject of Mr. Zug's contribution to the December (1908) number of the same magazine.

A portrait of Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, Head of the Department of Political Economy, forms the frontispiece of the January (1909) number of the *World To-Day*, and there is also a sketch of his career in the same number. Professor Laughlin is now in South America as a representative of the University of Chicago at the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile.

Professor William Ireland Knapp, Ph.D., LL.D., Head Professor of the Romance Languages and Litera-

tures in the University of Chicago from 1892 to 1895, died in Paris on December 17, 1908. Professor Knapp was at one time connected with Vassar College and was called to the University of Chicago from Yale University. He was regarded as an authority in Spanish history and literature.

"The Gold Regions of the Strait of Magellan and Tierra Del Fuego" is the subject of the opening contribution in the November–December (1908) number of the *Journal of Geology,* by Professor R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., of the Department of Geology. The article is illustrated by nine figures. Professor Samuel W. Williston, of the Department of Paleontology, contributes to the same number an article on the "North American Plesiosaurs," illustrated by fifteen figures.

In *Classical Philology* for January, 1909, Dr. Berthold L. Ullman, of the Department of Latin, discusses the subject of "The Book Division of Propertius," and Professor Carl D. Buck, Head of the Department of Sanskrit and Indo-European Comparative Philology, has a contribution on "An Archaic Boeotian Inscription," which is illustrated by one plate. Professor Paul Shorey, the managing editor of the journal, contributes a note on "Thucydides II. 15.4," and also one on "Euripides *Alcestis* 290 FF."

President Harry Pratt Judson contributes to the January (1909) issue of the *Elementary School Teacher* the opening article, entitled "Religion in the Public Schools." In the same number is a report of the second annual meeting of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, by Miss Lillian S. Cushman, of the School of Education; and "The Kindergarten Programme" is discussed by Miss Bertha Payne, of the same school. A reference list of current educational literature in the periodicals is contributed to this number by Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the School of Education.

To the November (1908) number of the *Biblical World* Associate Professor Clyde W. Votaw, of the Department of New Testament Literature and Interpretation, contributes an article on "The Apocalypse of John." Professor Ernest D. Burton continues his series of articles on the Biblical Doctrine of Atonement, this being the eleventh, under the title of "The Teaching of the First Epistle of Peter and of the Epistle to the Hebrews." Professor Charles R. Henderson, Head of the Department of Ecclesiastical Sociology, also continues his series of articles on Social Duties—"Social Duties in International Relations" being the title of the present contribution. "Recovery and Decipherment of the Monuments of Ancient Ethiopia" is the subject of a contribution in the December issue of the journal, by Professor James H. Breasted, of the Department of Semitics. Professor Burton discusses "Atonement in the Writings Ascribed to John," and Assistant Professor Shirley J. Case, of the Department of New Testament Literature and Interpretation, considers the question "Was Christianity a New Religion?" In the January (1909) number, the conclusion of the series of articles on "The Biblical Doctrine of Atonement" is contributed by Assistant Professor John M. P. Smith, of the Department of Semitics, and Professor Ernest D. Burton; and the closing contribution is by Assistant Professor Shirley J. Case on the subject of "The First Christian Community."

DISCUSSION AND COMMENT

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

The series of articles on "Great American Universities," by Edwin E. Slosson, Ph.D., '02, which is appearing in the *Independent*, will be found interesting to Chicago graduates. Nine endowed universities: Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Stanford, and Johns Hopkins, and five state universities, those of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, and Illinois, will be considered.

This choice of the fourteen greatest American institutions of higher education is similar to that of the Carnegie Foundation, which in its *Bulletin Number 2* (June, 1908) ranks these universities with several others according to the money annually spent by them in instruction. The figures are arranged by the *Independent* as given in the accompanying table:

Institution	Total Annual Income	Annual Appropriation for Salaries of Instructing Staff	Total Number of Students in University	Total Instructing Staff in University	Ratio	Average Expenditure for Instruction per Student	Minimum Tuition	Expenditure for Instruction per Student in Excess of Tuition
Columbia University	$1,675,000	$1,145,000	4,087	559	7.3	$280	$150	$130
Harvard University	1,827,789	841,970	4,012	573	7	209	150	59
University of Chicago	1,304,000	699,000	5,070	291	17.4	137	120	17
University of Michigan	1,078,000	536,000	4,282	285	15	125	30	95
Yale University	1,088,921	524,577	3,306	365	9	158	155	3
Cornell University	1,082,513	510,931	3,635	507	7.1	140	100	40
University of Illinois	1,200,000	491,675	3,605	414	8.7	136	24	112
University of Wisconsin	998,634	489,810	3,116	297	10.4	157	..	157
University of Pennsylvania	589,226	433,311	3,700	375	9.8	117	150	−33
University of California	844,000	408,000	2,987	350	8.5	136	..	136
Stanford University	850,000	365,000	1,583	136	11.6	230	20	210
Princeton University	442,232	308,650	1,311	163	8	235	150	85
University of Minnesota	515,000	263,000	3,889	303	12.8	66	20	46
Johns Hopkins University	311,870	211,013	651	172	3.7	324	150	174

Some significant comparative registration statistics, based on recent data, are found in the issue of January 7, which begins the series by an article on Harvard University.

Institution	No. of students
Columbia	5,675
Michigan	5,188
Chicago	5,114
Harvard	4,948

By including the women in Radcliffe College, since women students are counted in the other three institutions, Harvard steps into second place with 5,342.

The well-recognized fact of the more rapid growth of western over eastern institutions is brought out, as well as the increasing tendency of graduate students to remain in America for advanced study. There are now 68 men and 27 women, American students, in Berlin, as against 200 three years ago.

The author comments on the University of Chicago system in distributing the emphasis to be placed on undergraduate work:

When order is brought out of chaos it seems likely that the natural

cleavage plane between collegiate and university work will be found to be between the Sophomore and Junior year, about where it is in Germany.

This President Harper foresaw, as he foresaw many other things now coming to pass, and he endeavored to provide for it by cutting the undergraduate course at Chicago into two parts of two years each, the Junior College and the Senior College, and turning over the work of the former as far as possible to smaller affiliated colleges in all parts of the country. Unfortunately this plan was never thoroughly carried out, and the distinction between the two colleges in Chicago is now little more than a catalog fiction.

At Harvard a somewhat rigid entrance examination must be undergone, but once that barrier is removed, the student's life is comparatively easy. At Chicago, however, as at Stanford, the weeding process is continued all along the line. The matriculant must not only present satisfactory evidences of scholarship from an accredited school or pass an examination for admission, but must also justify his continued residence in the University by maintaining a high standard of work. The recent promulgation of the honor point system, as set forth in the October *Magazine* by Dean Vincent, has reduced this culling process to an almost automatic basis. Students who fail to secure nine honor points, or, in other words, are unable to maintain an average higher than "D" in the first three quarters of residence, are dismissed. Under this system, therefore, it is possible for a student to spend a quarter in moving away from the degree, rather than toward it.

Dr. Slosson criticizes Harvard in the geographical arrangement and architectural attractiveness of its buildings. He says:

> I do not mean that all the buildings should be alike—Columbia and Chicago err on the other side—or that a larger proportion of the income should have been spent on buildings, but convenience of arrangement and unity of design could have been attained without difficulty.

FOR A GREATER UNIVERSITY

There can be no better manifestation of true Chicago spirit than that displayed in the last few weeks by the University women in their agitation for a better gymnasium. Realizing that this can be obtained only by concerted action they are preparing numerous schemes for raising money that shall be a foundation fund for the much-needed gym. The newest suggestion is that of Miss Katharine Slaught, who proposes that each class collect a mile of pennies. This will realize $844.80 for a mile or a total of $3,379.20 for the classes, a little nest egg that looks small in comparison with the sum needed, but is large because it represents an honest desire to help on the part of the University women.

This is one of the most encouraging exhibitions of college loyalty in recent months and is a good movement with which to start the new year. In developing its resources the University is just awakening to its needs. It looks forward to the hearty support of its alumni and students. A great many undergraduates already have sent their contributions for the Harper Memorial fund to Dr. Goodspeed. Each one has the satisfaction of being a contributor to the magnificent library that is soon to be built on the campus, and a sense of personal interest in the growth of the University of Chicago. Helping the University now is one of the best demonstrations of college spirit. True loyalty is not always displayed on the surface, and it does not follow that the most loyal student is the one who yells the loudest, has the most pennants tacked up in his room, or wears the most emblems on his coat lapels. It is known rather by unfailing support when it is called for, an attention to the little duties out of which the larger duties develop, and an earnest desire to do the best for the good of the whole under all conditions and circumstances. At the present moment the work of raising funds for the new library, the women's gymnasium, the University Settlement, or any other worthy cause destined to be of permanent value, gives the loyal Chicago man or woman an unequaled opportunity to show his devotion to a great end.

ABOUT THE ALL-AMERICAN

As constant purchasers of the sporting extra we are at liberty to pass on the selections for the All-American, the All-Eastern, and the All-Western football teams, just as we may declare ourselves satisfied or dissatisfied with the south-paw work of Ed Walsh or the twirling of Rube Waddell. We may feel that we have been cheated out of a place on this or that team, and if the selection made by the football coach, the athletic editor or the veteran player does not appeal to us we may come out with our own eleven and declare that this is the only only and really truly All-American. It is quite an adjustable team—this All-American. We are tickled when we read that we have a man on it, and yet we feel that Walter Camp cannot be wholly unbiased because he is of the East, nor Yost because he is coach at Michigan, nor can the reasons of the Chicago *Tribune* be exactly like those which govern the sporting editor of the *Daily Maroon*, because in each instance the man who makes the selections has to show some ability at reasoning in order to hold his job. There are very few men we can all agree on, and even if we do concede that one or two players have achieved national prominence there are still six to eight places left for us to fill. And after we have read what the sporting editor has to say, we fill the places with the men we think ought to be honored and the next time the fellows get together we have a long string of arguments pro and con.

Oh, that in the golden days to come, when America shall have a national university and a national theater, someone might endow a College of the All-American Football Team or a Hall of Fame for the Heroes of the Gridiron; that every one of us might choose our delegates to this great conference of sportsmen; that we might listen to their debates and orations from the galleries and feel that their selections had as much weight as the choice of a rivers and harbors appropriation bill. Oh, that we might record our admiration on tablets of bronze set in walls of marble in a hall that shall be circular, so that no school and no college may claim a better position than ours. We look for the dawn of the golden age when we men whose shoulders have become bowed from sitting on the bleachers and whose eyes have become weak with much reading of statistics may see the palm awarded by this great central authority, which shall sit in judgment even as the queen of the jousts sat in judgment over the doughty warriors in the days of chivalry.

BUSINESS SUCCESS FOR COLLEGE MEN

Recent criticisms of college men in business have caused a series of editorial discussions in the daily press and reopened the old subject of the value of the college-trained man as compared with the man not a college graduate. It is not to be supposed that this question ever will be fully settled in the minds of all critics for the reason that the personal element enters into it just enough to keep students of sociology guessing whether the man did what he did because he was a college graduate, whether he would have done better if he had not been, or whether he would have increased his efficiency still further by waiting for a Doctor's degree. This aside, however, every college man will admit that many useful hints are hidden away in the criticisms of work by university graduates. A case in point is the remark made recently before the University Commercial Club by H. B. Riley, of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, that college men expect big things on the jump and have not the patience to do the details necessary for them to learn their business. "It is the little things that count," said Mr. Riley, "and they require a routine character that the highly educated man has not the patience to wait for. The machine-like facility and grasp of purpose is what university men do not get. I think that if you have not gone too far you can get into a business like ours and make a

success, but somehow you never do. You don't stick."

Some of the recent discussions of the elective system, notably that by Mr. Abraham Flexner in *The American College*, bear on this remark by Mr. Riley, in that they declare students do not show any direct aims in their choice of studies, and often skip around in different courses without being materially interested one way or the other. They complain of a lack of concentration and definite bent, many students being unwilling to follow up the minor steps in a department because of the routine involved.

The importance of concentration and attention to detail has been emphasized so often in chapel, in the lecture hall, and in the classroom, that college men may be supposed to know the formula for success by heart. Yet it is not amiss to repeat here some recent contributions and call to the mind of the undergraduate that no matter how many courses he may take up purely for culture purposes he must make much of his work subsidiary to one central effort into which he must put his heart and soul. "What constitutes a teacher," says Professor George Herbert Palmer, of Harvard University, "is the passion to make scholars." And Rev. Frank Crane, in an address at Junior College chapel, declared concentration, the key to success, to be a form of insanity, adding the terse declaration: "To be successful, go mad."

GARGOYLETTES

On the elective system.—The mind of the poor student is not likely to be injured by desultory study and it does not matter much if it is, but a man with a powerful mind, asymmetrically trained, is too dangerous to be let loose in the community.—*Ex.*

Coeducation.—I asked a Harvard professor why the Harvard men did not associate with the Radcliffe students, and he said it was because the latter were of inferior social rank, "being mostly from around Boston and merely teachers." A student I met at the Memorial dining-table gave another reason. He said he had called on two Radcliffe girls the evening before, and "I never had a more tiresome time in my life. Those girls study so hard all day that they haven't a bit of life left in them." I sympathized with him, also with the Radcliffe girls, for I, too, had had to listen to his conversation.—*E. E. Slosson, Ph.D., '02, in the* INDEPENDENT *for January 7.*

On the spirit at Harvard.—The Harvard man is not apt to be a propagandist. He does not force his views upon other people; perhaps because he lacks confidence in his views, perhaps because he lacks confidence in other people. A Harvard professor, of whom I inquired about the spirit of the university, said, "A healthy spirit of pessimism prevails in all departments."—*Idem.*

College (?) yell extension.—A contest for the best college yell, suitable for use in "The Fair Co-ed," instituted by George Ade, author of the play, has been closed, and William G. Miller, a student at the University of Chicago, has been adjudged the winner. He will receive a prize of $25 for suggesting the following:

Gee, golly, gosh, darn,
Deuce, devil, dang,
Bingham college, Bingham college,
Zip, boom, bang.

One vote for first place and three for honorable mention were awarded a yell submitted by O. N. Horner, of Ligonier, Ind. It is as follows:

Buffalo, calico,
Corduroy, gingham,
Pluribus, make a fuss,
Rah, rah, Bingham.
Rare-bit, tear-a-bit,
Scare-a-bit, stingem
Who rah, we rah,
All rah, Bingham.

—*Chicago Tribune*

CORRESPONDENCE

[The Editors of *The University of Chicago Magazine* welcome letters from graduates, faculty, and students on University topics. Correspondence should bear the signature of the writer. The *Magazine* is not responsible for opinions expressed in contributions.]

AN ASSOCIATION OF CLASS SECRETARIES

Editor of the Magazine:

Sir: We have now over 4,000 alumni of the colleges. Until the *Magazine* was established, two years ago, there was very little to make the average bachelor feel any continuing attachment to the University. Almost the only sort of alumnus that was heard of in earlier days was the so-called "enthusiastic" species, who played both villain and scapegoat in the athletic extravaganza. It is not to be wondered at that athletics constituted almost the only bond of the departing graduate to the college. Chicago wasn't then the sort of place to create lively sentimental attachments. The undergraduates had to feel that they did not constitute by any means the whole University, nor the most important part of it. The atmosphere of research was a very rarified and dry one in which to propagate the tender affections of the college student. Then, too, it used to strike us that the administrative organization of the University had been cut at least two sizes too large to allow for rapid growth; and that gives anyone an awkward feeling. Finally, there were no close class groups to make the departing student feel that he belonged to anything more personal than a mathematical formula. He didn't know what class he belonged to till Mr. Gurney figured it out.

Several things have been at work changing all this. First and foremost, sentiment has been adding its touch of magic to the

> "tender mist
> Of delicate ivy, stealing up the stones."

Human lives have built themselves into the gray walls. In the second place, the colleges and the graduate schools have gradually articulated. Holders of our own higher degrees are numerous among the teachers in the colleges; and a steadily increasing number of our own bachelors are in the faculties of both the colleges and the graduate schools. The confidence of growing numbers is making the graduates of the colleges considerably surer that the University belongs to them. The outlines of the structure of the University have been filling in and rounding out; it fits us better than it did once. Unquestionably, too, there is beginning to be somewhat more corporate unity in the successive June classes.

The propaganda of this increasing solidarity among the alumni already out is the immediate work of the Alumni Association. The *Magazine* has helped tremendously. The General Secretary has found the correspondence of his office rapidly multiplying. On his initiative secretaries have been designated for every class (though patriotism compels me to note that the class of '02 had already elected a president and a secretary). So far, however, my experience leads me to think that the secretaries have been of very little use. They have not yet done very much toward the group organization, the federal structure, which our new activity and our increasing size make absolutely necessary. It goes without saying that we don't regard that as altogether our fault. There has been very little to take hold of, we have not known how to take hold of that little, and we have had no cooperation, to cumulate experience and stimulate activity.

Here enters the Association of Class Secretaries. The solidification of classes into active unified societies can be done. I have seen enough of alumni to know that all they are waiting for is a little stirring, and the crystallization will begin. But

we secretaries would be very greatly helped by an association which would draw up uniform class record-blanks, would keep up an interchange of notes and ideas, and would hold up some standards of responsibility and exercise a steady and friendly stimulus.

Cornell has such an association; so have Harvard and Yale, and, I believe, Princeton. I believe it is our turn now.

FREDERICK D. BRAMHALL, '02
Chicago, January 8, 1909

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN ALUMNI

Editor of the Magazine:

Sir: In our alumni club of approximately 110 members, we have 48 teachers, of whom 15 are connected with colleges and normal schools, and 19 with high schools. There are 5 lawyers, 4 mining engineers, 1 architect, 1 civil engineer, 1 assayer and chemist, 6 ministers, 2 physicians, 4 coaches and athletic directors, 2 printers and publishers, 3 ranchmen, 1 fruit-grower, and the rest are business men or house-wives.

During the past year, Henry A. Lewis, our oldest member, who was a freshman in '65, and who remembered Dr. Herbert A. Howe, who has just been elected president of the alumni club here, as a boy in kilts, passed to his long rest. He was buried on December 20. Mr. Lewis, previous to his death, was engaged in the real estate business. He had been in residence in the University but the one year, and was a member of Phi Kappa Psi.

ELLA R. METSKER, '06
Denver, January 1, 1909

THE MILTON NUMBER

Editor of the Magazine:

Sir: The Alumni Association has good reason to feel a just pride in the January *Magazine*.

When in Cambridge I visited Christ's College, I would have felt great pleasure, had I known of its existence, to see the mulberry tree planted by the hand of that fair youth, so pure and blameless of life that he was known as the "Lady of Christ's." He was that same youth, who, having in the classic land of Italy held high converse with "the starry Galileo with his woes" and other choice spirits, returned with a "firm heart in a sound body" to render "lightsome, clear and not lumpish obedience to the cause of religion and his country's liberty," to stand for "the honest liberty of free speech," dealing such blows "as made all Europe ring from side to side." "Give me," cried he, "the liberty to know, to alter, and to argue freely, above all liberties."

How fitting that in an institution fostered by those who hold fast to the same faith as those unhappy martyrs "whose bones lay bleaching on the Alpine mountains cold," and who ever stand for liberty of conscience, the memory of this great protagonist should be duly honored.

GEORGE W. THOMAS, '62
Chicago, January 6, 1909.

THE CLASS GIFT OF '05

Editor of the Magazine:

Sir: The class of '05 voted for a double row of trees along the walk north of Haskell, together with a tablet proclaiming this particular place to be '05 lane. President Harper told us that if the class would furnish the trees the University would plant them. After his death, however, nobody seemed to know anything about this understanding, and we were told by the Office of Buildings and Grounds that it was not the plan to improve that part of the campus for several years.

Dr. Goodspeed wrote me only last year advising that the money be turned into the Harper Memorial Fund, assuring us that some feature of the new library, costing four times as much as the money advanced by the class, should be designated as the class gift. I agreed to his suggestion as the best way out of a misunderstanding. The money was turned over to the University in 1905 by Treasurer Lee Maxwell, and according to my understanding, interest has been accruing on the principal since that time.

CLYDE A. BLAIR, '05,
President of the Class
Clearmont, Wyo., December 26

THE MAIMONIDES CLUB

Editor of the Magazine:

Sir: In your January issue, under "General News," you mention among "other denominational organizations in the University" the Maimonides Club, which you say is composed of Jewish students.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the Maimonides Club is *not* a denominational club, although the impression that it is seems somehow to have taken root on the campus. The Maimonides is a club organized for the purpose of studying and discussing Judaism, in its historical, sociological, and religious phases. But it is no more a Jewish club than would a club organized for the purpose of studying the life and customs of the Ethiopians, be an Ethiopic club.

The Maimonides Club is open to all members of the University, irrespective of race or creed. In fact the ultimate purpose of the club is, by the open discussion between Jew and non-Jew of questions dealing with the relations between these two groups, to bring about a better understanding and a more mutual feeling of friendship than now exists in some quarters. It is true that most of the members are Jews, but this is, I suppose, because Jews are more interested in the questions with which the club deals than non-Jews.

Jewish students throughout the United States, especially those at Chicago, are strenuously opposed to the formation of denominational clubs at universities; for such clubs must necessarily be exclusive of certain large groups of the student body.

DAVID FICHMAN, '10,
President of the Maimonides Club
Chicago, January 7, 1909

A STUDENT'S VIEW OF THE MOTTO CONTEST

Editor of the Magazine:

Sir: In criticizing the recent campaign for a motto, one feels that he places himself in the unlovely position of sneering at or denouncing an earnest effort to attain an end with which every student should sympathize. Realizing this, I am impelled to register the following complaints only by the desire to assist in a small way in the correction of mistakes by pointing out the possibility of their occurrence.

It seems to me that the Councils failed to appreciate the magnitude or the difficulty of their task and were too much influenced by a natural desire to see immediate results. Their appeal was too limited. It should by all means have included the faculty and the alumni, whose views are indispensable in the difficult task of expressing the paramount purpose of the University in the tabloid form of a motto. The assertion that these bodies have been apathetic, if true, does not warrant the assumption that the students are all-wise in dealing with so important a subject.

The wisdom of the effort to rush matters is open to grave doubt. It invited the ideas of shallow, quick thinkers in preference to those of the slower and more careful. The "hurry-up" methods, moreover, tend to surround the motto with levity and even ridicule, unsuited to a noble tradition.

Above all, the attempts to obtain a scholarship, to bribe the student body into action, seem to me to have been a mistake. The honor is sufficient inducement to any right-thinking student. He who responds on a commercial basis only has not sufficiently comprehended the ideals of the University to offer a worthy suggestion. The apparent desire to attract him tends to disgust the better type of student.

M. F. CARPENTER, '10
Chicago, January 8, 1909

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE

ATHLETICS

Director A. A. Stagg, of the Division of Physical Culture and Athletics, returned to Chicago on January 4 and immediately took charge of the baseball and track practice in Bartlett Gymnasium. During his absence Director Stagg attended the meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, where, on January 2, he declared himself opposed to allowing college athletes to play in professional and semi-professional baseball teams during the summer vacations. He took the attitude that if this practice were allowed college baseball would be dominated by professionals, and the purity of American college sports would be endangered. Director Stagg found considerable support of his position among the athletic representatives present and does not believe the question of allowing athletes to play on professional teams will be urged again. Fifty colleges and universities were represented. Director Stagg was made a director of the Association, while Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft was placed on the basket-ball rules committee.

Coach Stagg has appointed Norman Barker assistant in track work and Fred Gaarde assistant in baseball, and is preparing to make the candidates work hard. The veterans for the baseball team are Captain Meigs, pitcher and third baseman; Page, pitcher; Ross, third baseman; Pegues, shortstop; Sunderland, pitcher, and Collings, outfielder. Among the new men are Paul, of Morgan Park; Rockwell, catcher on the Freshman team two years ago, and Steinbrecher, catcher on last year's Freshman team, who are trying for Fred Gaarde's former position as catcher. Last year's Freshman team also contributes Taylor, third baseman; Kassulker, outfielder; Charters, outfielder, and Rowe, third baseman.

Dr. Raycroft hopes to be able to secure a date for a basket-ball game with the University of Denver, where John Koehler, ex-'02, is coach. March 2 is being considered as a possible date.

Arrangements for the intra-University basket-ball series were completed on January 6 when the captains of the teams met in the office of Dr. Raycroft to formulate rules and agree on a schedule for the Winter Quarter. The captains present were Robert Luckenbill for Arts College, Harold Nickerson for Literature, D. Levinson for Philosophy, Rhuda for Science, Stephen Visher for the Seniors, and Harry Harriman for the Law School. They agreed that a man playing on the varsity squad or the Freshman team cannot be eligible in the intra-University contests. Two banners are to be awarded, one to the team winning the entire series, and one to the Junior College team winning the inter-college series. The pennant was won last year by the Law School team. A schedule of thirty games was adopted, the contests to be called at 3:20 o'clock in the afternoon. The halves will be fifteen minutes long, with a seven-minute rest. A. B. Houghton, captain of the '07 varsity team, will be the referee.

Candidates for the swimming teams reported to Coach Knudson on Tuesday, January 5, for the first time in the Winter Quarter and thereafter met daily at 3:15 o'clock for hard, consistent work. Coach Knudson is confident Chicago will develop some strong contestants during the winter months. Those registered are O. B. Bergerson, C. Benitez, W. Beverly, P. C. Bickel, E. Cary, P. Gardner, F. Kahn, R. B. Owen, W. R. Peacock, R. E. Lidster L. Rivera, J. F. Meagher, J. L. Macomber, C. F. Maxwell, H. Otten, R. J. Rosenthal, and E. Taylor.

The withdrawal of Walter Steffen

from the track team causes Chicago to lose a good hurdler and sprinter. Degenhardt, who had a record of close to six feet in the high jump, did not register for the Winter Quarter. Steffen is taking up the study of law and is unable to give athletics as much time as heretofore. Crowley is expected to take his place. The men are practicing daily for the meet to be held with Illinois in Bartlett Gymnasium on February 5. The Freshmen will meet Illinois at Champaign on February 6 and in Bartlett Gymnasium on February 27.

SENIOR CLASS ORGANIZATION

William P. MacCracken, president of the Senior Class, has appointed committees to take charge of the class activities, naming eight chairmen, who will form the executive committee, of which Winston Henry was made chairman. The executive committee will meet every Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Cobb Hall to plan the class programmes. The committee chairmen are: Winston Henry, chairman executive committee; president, Freshman Class, 1906; leader of the Junior Promenade, 1907; member of the championship tennis team, 1907; cast of "Sure Enough Segregation," 1907; cheerleader, 1908; vice-president, Reynolds Club, 1908–9; Pen Club, Blackfriar, Chi Psi. Edward McBride, chairman class day committee; president, Junior College Council, 1907; treasurer, Reynolds Club, 1908; Pen Club, Blackfriar, Beta Theta Pi. Renslow P. Sherer, chairman gift committee; president, Dramatic Club; president, Senior College Council; vice-president, Sophomore Class, 1907; Blackfriar, Delta Kappa Epsilon. Walter P. Steffen, chairman reception committee; captain, football team, 1908; football and track, 1906, 1907, 1908; Phi Delta Theta. Dean M. Kennedy, chairman programme committee; hospitaller, Blackfriars; cast of "Sign of Double Eagle;" chorus of "Sure Enough Segregation;" gymnastic team, 1907; Delta Upsilon. Harry A. Hansen, chairman song committee; president, Pen Club; scribe, Blackfriars; managing editor, *Cap & Gown*, 1907–8; associate editor, *Daily Maroon*, 1908; student editor, *Magazine*, 1908; author, Blackfriar plays, 1907 and 1908; president, Junior College Council, 1907; Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Howard P. Blackford, chairman play committee; prior, Blackfriars; cast of "Sure Enough Segregation," and "Sign of the Double Eagle;" Pen Club, Chi Psi. Herschel G. Shaw, chairman social committee; abbott, Blackfriars; president, Tiger's Head; Glee Club, Sigma Chi. Walter S. Morrison, chairman pin committee; business manager, *Cap & Gown*, 1907–8; Sigma Nu.

SCHOLARSHIP HONORS

The quarterly awarding of honors for excellence in scholarship was made at the Convocation exercises on December 18, 1908. The total number of those receiving honors was thirty-seven. This is a large falling off from the number of students honored at the last Winter Convocation, when seventy-three received recognition. A peculiar cir-

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND ATTENDANCE OF FOOTBALL GAMES FOR 1908

Game with	Gross Receipts	Net Receipts Chicago	Gross Receipts Opponents	Expenses	Attendance
Purdue	$ 3,951.00	$ 1,811.00	$ 1,875.50	$ 374.00	4,291
Indiana	2,097.00	932.72	933.23	408.75	2,656
Illinois	9,814.00	4,431.70	4,787.20	537.95	8,441
Minnesota	17,016.00	8,520.25	8,356.25	688.45	11,441
Cornell	25,160.00	12,194.55	12,427.53	819.10	14,589
Wisconsin	12,117.50	5,831.35	5,928.85	813.85	10,159
Total	$70,155.50	$33,721.57	$34,308.56	$3,642.10	51,577

cumstance was that none of those who were elected to membership in Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa were candidates for degrees.

The Selz Scholarship, for the young woman student with the highest standing at the end of the first year in the Junior Colleges, was given to Florence May Stead.

Twelve were made members of Sigma Xi, the society for scientific students. Those elected are: Henry Foster Adams, Clyde Brooks, Herbert Earle Buchanan, Thomas Buck, Emma Perry Carr, Sister Helen Angela Dorety, Mabel Ruth Fernald, Alan Wilfred Cranbrook Menzies, Harvey Andrew Peterson, Margery Scheel Rosing, Arthur Howard Sutherland, Mary Sophie Young.

Four were elected to Phi Beta Kappa. They are: Katherine May Slaught, Lucia Von Lueck Becker, Willowdean Chatterson, and Shiro Tashiro.

Tashiro is a native of Japan, coming to Chicago in 1902. After working two years he entered Hyde Park High School, completed the four years' course in two years and received an entrance scholarship in the University for his high record. In eight quarters of residence work Tashiro has completed 29½ majors of work of exceptionally high character. During all this period he has been practically self-supporting.

Honors for excellence in particular departments of the Senior Colleges were awarded as follows: Winifred Barnett, Latin; Christian Alford Fjeldstad, anatomy and physiology; Helen Ingham, French; Josephine Lesem, history; Sister Antonia McHugh, history.

Honorable mention for high standard of work in the Senior Colleges was given to the following: Winifred Barnett, Carrie E. Tucker Dracass, Christian Alford Fjeldstad, Helen Ingham, Sister Mary Joseph Kelly, Josephine Lesem, Sister Antonia McHugh, Ida Perlstein.

Those who were given honorable mention for Junior College work are: Millington Farwell Carpenter, Fesus Newell Cofield, Herman Max Cohen, Emma Felsenthal, Jessie Heckman, Herman Kuiper, Anna Blaine LaVenture.

THE JUNIOR COLLEGES

Final examinations and reviews preparatory to examination week eliminated many social affairs in the second and third weeks of December, which, together with the week of vacation makes the chronicle of student events somewhat shorter than in other months. The Junior Colleges took up the election of officers and representatives on the Junior College Council at the first meeting of the Winter Quarter on Tuesday, January 5. Five councilors were chosen, as follows:

Arts (women)—Miss Ina Rabb.
Literature (women)—Miss Mary Phister.
Philosophy (women)—Miss Mary Etten.
Literature (men)—Aleck G. Whitfield.
Philosophy (men)—Arthur W. Wheeler.

Philosophy College (men) also elected Reno R. Reeve, chairman for the quarter, and E. A. Sturgeon, chairman of the executive committee.

THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB

Conrado Benitez represented the International Club at the conference of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs at Ann Arbor from December 31 to January 2. The meeting brought together fifteen representatives of international clubs from most of the universities of the West, where these organizations have been developing to a great extent in the last few years. The Association was organized in December, 1907, when delegates of the eight charter chapters met in convention at Madison, Wis. The last convention effected an affiliation with the "Corda Fratres," a European organization of international clubs having 63 chapters and 15,000 student members. Three new chapters were admitted to the Association and Cornell University was chosen as the place for the next annual convention. Important addresses were made by President Angell, of Michigan, Dr. Trueblood, and Professor Bird. Fred Merrifield, '98, was a member of the reception committee of the convention. The offi-

cers of the International Club of the University of Chicago are:

President—Siñore Muzaffar Raffié.
Vice-President—Conrado J. Benitez.
Recording Secretary—J. Paul Wander.
Assistant Recording Secretary—S. Edwin Earle.
Corresponding Secretary—C. P. McCullough.
Assistant Corresponding Secretary—Herman Felsenthal.
Treasurer—Nicholas Sankowsky.

Benitez was chosen at a meeting on December 18 when the International Club closed its work for the Autumn Quarter, which was productive of a series of successful meetings. The most important of these took place in the Commons Cafe on Wednesday, December 16, when the club entertained Louis P. Lochner, of the University of Wisconsin, president of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, Mr. Katzuo Matsubara, imperial consul from Japan, Hugo Varga, president of the Cosmopolitan Club of Northwestern University, Professor Roscoe Pound, of the Northwestern Law School, and Professor Charles E. Merriam, of the Department of Political Science of the University of Chicago. A large number of members of the Cosmopolitan Club of Northwestern were present. The guests of the evening reiterated in their talks their belief that the future progress of the world depended on a better understanding between nations. Mr. Matsubara declared the foundation of peace to be perfect mutual understanding, in which the question of race or nation did not enter. He declared different languages to be obstacles to a better international understanding and urged support for such movements as that of the International Club. Professor Pound said he believed the work of getting at a better understanding among nations should be begun in the University.

THE REYNOLDS CLUB CALENDAR

With one exception all social activities at the Reynolds Club during the Winter Quarter will be for members only. The open date is February 11, when the annual reception to President and Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson will take place. This social function has become an important University affair and is always largely attended. The characteristic Hard Times party, at which the entire University enjoyed a huge amount of fun, was given on January 15 and proved very successful. The finals of the inter-fraternity bowling contest will be rolled on February 5. Dancing parties will be given on February 26 and March 13. The entertainment committee is composed of President John F. Dille, chairman; Renslow P. Sherer, Herschel G. Shaw, Walter P. Steffen, Daniel W. Ferguson, J. Craig Bowman, Weaver Chamberlin, DeWitt B. Lightner, and William P. MacCracken.

THE BLACKFRIAR OPERA CONTEST

Four complete comic operas have been submitted to the judges of the sixth annual contest of the Blackfriars. The committee which will choose the play was appointed the first week of the Winter Quarter by Abbott Herschel G. Shaw and is composed of Harry A. Hansen, chairman; Professor James W. Linn, of the English Department; Hilding Anderson, musical director of the LaSalle Theater, Hilmar Baukhage, and Earl Berry. Professor Linn, of the committee, collaborated on "The Deceitful Dean" which was one of the earliest comic operas given by University students, although not by the Blackfriars, while Berry and Baukhage both took part in last year's play, "The Sign of the Double Eagle." The rehearsals will begin after the Spring vacation, the dates for the play falling generally in the first or second weeks of May.

THE UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB

That the University Glee Club will do more than pose for its picture for the *Cap & Gown* this year is evident from the business-like manner in which the managers are planning the winter season. Negotiations have been opened with the glee club of Amherst College for a

joint concert in Mandel Hall, or possibly in a down-town theater, when that organization reaches Chicago on its regular tour west. On January 24 the Glee Club gave a programme at Hull House. Other concerts are to be given at the University Settlement, Oak Park, La-Grange, Kankakee and other nearby cities, to which trips can be made without interference with the studies of the club's members.

At a meeting on January 6 the appointment of Gordon Ericson as director, recommended by the Tiger's Head, was accepted and the following officers were chosen:

President—Earle Goodenow.
Manager—H. G. Stibbs.
Librarian—George D. Falls.
Member of the Executive Board—Herschel G. Shaw.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

The Young Women's Christian League programme for January reads as follows:

Jan. 5—New Year's Tea.
Jan. 6—"The New Year in the League," by Miss Helen Peck.
Jan. 12—"The Value of Group Bible Classes," by members of Dr. Behan's class.
Jan. 13—"The Bible as Seen by Students," by Dr. Behan.
Jan. 19—"The Women of Turkey," by Miss Willard.
Jan. 20—"Keeping Abreast of the Times," by Miss Geraldine Brown.
Jan. 26—Graduate Tea, Miss Cora Gray, hostess.
Jan. 27—Address by Dr. Price.

The annual membership dinner will take place on February 2 in Lexington Commons.

In their effort to accumulate a gymnasium fund, the women of the various classes have entered into a "penny" race. Each girl in each of the classes is to contribute the sixteen pennies necessary to measure one foot. The first class to reach a total of 84,480 pennies is to be counted winner.

The Chicago chapter of the College Equal Suffrage Society has been strengthened by union with the University Socialist Club. On January 11, Miss Lexon, secretary of the national league, gave an address before the Chicago club.

THE ASSOCIATION OF DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

HERBERT E. SLAUGHT, PH.D., '98, Secretary

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon two candidates at the Winter Convocation, December 18, 1908. The two new Doctors are: Samuel MacClintock, Ph.B., The University of Chicago, 1896; Ph.D. in Political Science, Political Economy, and Sociology. Thesis: *Aliens under the Federal Laws of the United States.* Anna Louise Strong, A.B., Oberlin College, 1905; A.M., The University of Chicago, 1907; Ph.D. in Philosophy and English. Thesis: *A Consideration of Prayer from the Standpoint of Social Psychology.*

The total number of Doctors is now 518, of whom nine are deceased.

Subscriptions to the *University of Chicago Magazine* have come in rapidly. It is hoped that still larger numbers of the Doctors will avail themselves of this opportunity to keep in touch with the affairs of the University and the activities of its Doctors.

Dr. F. E. Beckman, '00, is at present in Seattle, Wash., teaching French, German, and Spanish in the Broadway High School of that city.

Dr. Irving King, '04, formerly of Pratt Institute and now assistant professor of education at the University of Michigan, is the author of a book on *The Psychology of Child-Study.*

Dr. J. R. MacArthur, '03, is head of the department of English in the Agricultural College of New Mexico, a position he has held since taking his degree.

Dr. J. M. Gillett, formerly of the normal faculty at Valley City, North Dakota, is now professor of sociology in the University at Grand Forks, N. D.

Dr. W. J. G. Land, '04, of the Department of Botany of the University of Chicago, has spent the last four months with Professor Charles R. Barnes in Mexico, securing material for research in the department of botany.

Dr. H. M. Herrick, '00, recently of Stockton, Ill., is now pastor of the Congregational church at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and is also giving instruction in biblical literature in Kingfisher College.

Dr. C. D. Howe, '04, has resigned his position as associate director of the Biltmore Forest School, North Carolina, to become lecturer in forestry at the University of Toronto.

Martin Schilling, of Halle, Germany, has published a thread model of the discriminant surface of the quintic equation in the normal form: $u^5+10\times u^3+5yu+t=0$, made by Dr. Mary E. Sinclair, '08, now in the department of mathematics at Oberlin College.

Dr. E. J Williamson, '07, is professor of German at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

Dr. L. E. Gurney, '06, is professor of physics in the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Dr. R. B. Wylie, '04, has recently been promoted from an assistant professorship to the professorship of morphological botany in the State University of Iowa. He spent the summer of 1908 as instructor in botany at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Friday Harbor, Wash., having under his direction a class of ten students from the University of Iowa.

Dr. N. D. Harris, '01, is professor of European diplomatic history at Northwestern University. His present address is 1134 Forest Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

Dr. H. H. Newman, '05, formerly assistant professor of zoölogy at the University of Michigan, is now professor and head of the department of zoölogy in the University of Texas. He has written several papers on various zoölogical subjects since taking his degree.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell, '99, is now president of the University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C. He is delivering a series of lectures on history in Brown University during the present year.

Dr. R. E. Sheldon, '08, assistant in anatomy at the University of Chicago, was connected with the United States Bureau of Fisheries at Woods Hole during the summer of 1908.

Dr. J. B. Overton, '01, assistant professor of botany at the University of Wisconsin, will have an article in the January (1909) number of the *Annals of Botany* entitled, "The Organization of the Nuclei of Certain Pollen Mother-cells."

Dr. J. P. Munson, '97, is director of zoölogy at the seaside station of the University of Minnesota. His address is 709 North Anderson Street, Ellensburg, Wash.

Dr. Katharine Blunt, '07, is instructor in chemistry at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. H. E. Davies, '00, is a practicing physician and surgeon in Emporia, Kan. Since taking his degree at Chicago he spent a summer in postgraduate work at the St. Thomas Hospital in London.

Dr. C. D. Case, '99, is pastor of the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. W. S. Gordis, '04, professor of Latin at Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan., is president of the Kansas and Western Missouri Classical Association. He gave a paper on the "Teaching of Virgil" at the December, 1908, Classical Round Table of the Kansas State Teachers' Association.

Dr. N. L. T. Nelson, '99, instructor in botany in the Central High School, St. Louis, spent July and August, 1908, investigating the Gunnison (California) Forest Reserve in search of plants supposed to be poisonous to cattle.

Dr. T. C. Hopkins, '00, of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., is the author of a book entitled *Elements of Physical Geography*, published by Benjamin H. Sanborn & Company, Chicago, 1908. A reviewer of the book says: "The entire work reflects a breadth of scholarship that is rare. His wide reading and the well chosen subject matter have left no essential feature unnoticed."

Dr. Annie M. MacLean, '00, of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y., is the author of a book on *Wage-Earning Women* soon to be published by the Macmillan Company. She has an article in the November (1908) *Journal of Sociology* on "Life in American Coal Fields." Miss MacLean read a paper at the meeting of the American Sociological Society at Atlantic City in December, 1908. During the past year she traveled extensively through the United States investigating the industrial conditions of women for the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Dr. James B. Watson, '03, formerly instructor in the University of Chicago, has been appointed professor of psychology at Johns Hopkins University and made director of the psychological laboratory.

Dr. Florence Richardson, '08, has been appointed assistant professor of psychology in Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dr. Grace M. Fernald, '07, formerly at Bryn Mawr, has received an appointment at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio.

Dr. Clarence S. Yoakum, '08, has been appointed instructor in psychology at the University of Texas.

Dr. Walter V. Bingham, '08, has been appointed instructor in psychology in the Teachers College, Columbia University.

THE DIVINITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

EDGAR J. GOODSPEED, D.B., '97, Secretary

LOCAL ALUMNI SECRETARIES

District alumni secretaries, to report alumni news for their districts, have been appointed as follows:

New England, C. M. Gallup, D.B., '00, New Bedford, Mass.

New York and *New Jersey,* B. S. Hudson, D.B., '04, Atlantic City, N. J.

Ohio, F. I. Beckwith, D.B., '07, Canton, Ohio.

Michigan, Orlo J. Price, D.B., '98, Lansing, Mich.

Wisconsin, H. C. Miller, D.B., '01, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Kansas, J. T. Crawford, D.B., '98, Parsons, Kan.

Nebraska, C. J. Pope, D.B., '86, Grand Island, Neb.

California, George E. Burlingame, D.B., '99, San Francisco, Cal.

ALUMNI NEWS

L. W. Terry, D.B., '84, is the general missionary of the Baptist Home Mission Society for Washington, West, with his headquarters at Tacoma.

E. R. Pope, D.B., '85, is general missionary for Minnesota, representing the Baptist Home Mission Society. Mr. Pope's headquarters are at Minneapolis.

F. G. Harrington, D.B., '86, has been engaged in putting into Japanese Dr. John A. Broadus' *Commentary on the Gospel of Matthew.* Mr. Harrington is located at Yokohama.

C. J. Pope, D.B., '86, is the Baptist Home Mission Society's general missionary for Nebraska, with headquarters at Grand Island.

Edward M. Stephenson, Th.B., '88, has just published in collaboration with H. T. Musselman, a book entitled *Child-Study for the Sunday-School Teacher* (Philadelphia, American Baptist Publication Society), following out a suggestion once made to Mr. Stephenson by Dr. G. W. Northrup. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was recently conferred upon Mr. Stephenson by the University of Denver. Dr. Stephenson is the Baptist Publication Society's state superintendent for Colorado.

P. W. Longfellow, D.B., '91, is general missionary for the Baptist Home Mission Society for New Mexico, with headquarters at Roswell.

The Chicago Sunday Evening Club has just completed the first year of its work, under the presidency of Dr. Clifford W. Barnes, A.M., '93, the originator of the idea. The club has been a notable success from the beginning, and is already being imitated in other cities.

C. W. Brinsted, D.B., '93, is general missionary of the Baptist Home Mission Society, for California, North, with headquarters at Berkeley.

E. S. Stucker, Th.B., '94, has resigned the pastorate of the Twenty-Third Avenue Church, San Francisco, purposing henceforth to devote himself to evangelistic and lecture work.

J. F. Sanders, D.B., '95, pastor of the Baptist church at Keokuk, Ia., has undertaken the erection of a new and commodious church building.

Theodore G. Soares, D.B., '97, has just published, at the University of Chicago Press, a volume of studies entitled *Heroes of Israel,* in the series of Constructive Bible Studies edited by Professor E. D. Burton. Professor Soares' useful little work, entitled *His Life,* written in collaboration with W. E. Barton and Sydney Strong, is being put into Japanese.

Bruce Kinney, D.B., '97, represents the Baptist Home Mission Society as district secretary for the Southwestern district—Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico. His headquarters are at Topeka.

R. M. Vaughan, D.B., '98, is having marked success as Old Testament instructor in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Berkeley, Cal.

J. C. Hazen, D.B., '02, and Miss Ruth Burchard, of Kankakee, were married at that place, on December 22, 1908. They will make their home at Janesville, Wis., where Mr. Hazen is pastor.

John W. Hoag, D.B., '05, and Miss Elizabeth Taylor, were married December 24, 1908, at LaCrosse, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Hoag make their new home in Trenton, N. J.

Roy W. Merrifield, D.B., '06, has been preaching at Stillwater and Faribault, Minn.

N. J. Peterson, D.B., '06, has accepted the pastorate of the Portage St. Baptist Church, Kalamazoo, Mich., and has entered upon his work there.

W. H. Beynon, D.B., '07, has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at Freeport, undertaking undenominational religious work in the same place.

L. R. Bobbitt, D.B., '07, has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at Mishawaka, Ind., and has become pastor of the Baptist church at Webster City, Iowa.

A. P. Garrett, D.B., '08, who has recently become pastor of the Baptist church at Green Bay, Wis., was incapacitated by illness during December.

D. M. Simmons, '09, was ordained July 23, 1908, at Paw Paw, Ill., where he is pastor of the Baptist church.

Guy C. Crippen, ex-'09, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Wausau, Wis., was ordained there, December 7, 1908.

O. V. Wheeler, ex-'09, has resigned the pastorate of the Bethel Baptist Church of Chicago, to become district missionary for Wisconsin.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

RUDOLPH E. SCHREIBER, J.D., '06, Secretary

THE LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY

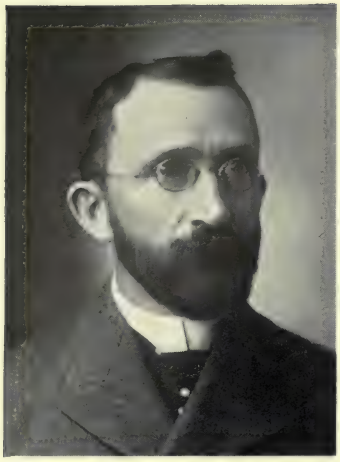
The secretary of the Law School Association is planning to publish a pamphlet which will contain a list with addresses of all former law students. All communications and items of interest should be forwarded to the secretary, R. E. Schreiber, 912 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

ALUMNI NEWS

The address of Leslie J. Ayer is 1314 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago.

John F. Tobin is practicing law in Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. K. Woodward, Jr., is in the office of Fiset & McClendon, Austin, Texas.



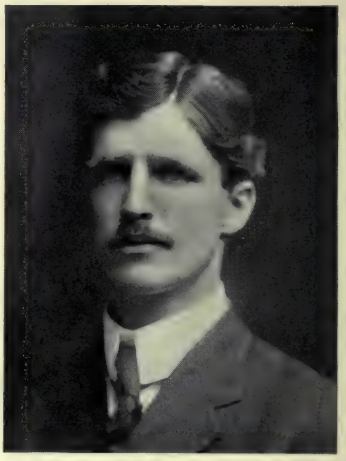
HERBERT A. HOWE, A.B., '75
President
Dean, University of Denver

VICTOR E. KEYES, J.D., '06
Retiring President
Attorney-at-Law

ELLA R. METSKER, A.B., '06
Secretary-Treasurer
Dean, University of Denver

OFFICERS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN ALUMNI CLUB

FRED B. R. HELLEMS, Ph.D., '98
First Vice-President
Dean, University of Colorado



OTTO F. DUBACH, Ph.M., '05
Second Vice-President
Instructor, Colorado Springs High School

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

GEORGE O. FAIRWEATHER, S.B., '07, General Secretary

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN ALUMNI CLUB

The Rocky Mountain Club held its second annual dinner on Tuesday, December 29, in the banquet hall of the Albany Hotel, Denver, at 6:30 o'clock. Those reserving plates were Mr. and Mrs. Wardner Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wellington Finch, '97, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Linton, the Misses Cora D. Cowperthwaite, '07, Grace Ellen Shoe, Daisy D. Metzler, Emily E. Maxwell, Louada Newton, '06, Eleanor Culton, Ella R. Metsker, '06, Emily Haworth, Messrs. H. A. Howe, '75, Hayward D. Warner, '03, Paul W. Pinkerton, E. M. Stephenson, '88, George Bedell Vosburg, '83, Constantin, Rixson, Clarence Lyon, Harry C. Purington, '97, Earl Collins, and Ralph L. Dougherty, '97, all of Denver; the Misses Achsa Parker, '04, Alice M. Krackowizer, '06, Messrs. Royal W. Bullock, '05, Allen E. Cross, '06, Victor E. Keyes, '06, John Lister, all of Greeley; Mr. D. R. Slauson, '07, Pueblo; Mr. O. F. Dubach, '05, Colorado Springs; Mr. Clarence Russell, '08, Golden; Mr. Taylor, Monte Vista; Miss Lucy E. Spicer, '05, Delta; and Mr. S. L. Stoner, '04, Leadville.

The guests of honor, Professor and Mrs. S. H. Clark, represented the faculty of the University, and, in his address, Professor Clark brought messages and greetings from the University, and gave detailed information of the latest changes, and the year's progress of the Alma Mater.

The programme of toasts was:

Rhapsodie G Minor (Brahms)
Miss Eleanor Culton
"When Chicago Alumni Meet"
Dr. H. A. Howe, A.B., '75
"Coeducation"
Miss Achsa Parker, A.M., '04
"Chicago Athletics"
Clarence Russell, B.S., '08
"The Chicago Spirit"
Hayward Dare Warner, B.S., '03
"Innocents Abroad"
John Wellington Finch, A.M., '97
"The Chorus Girl"
Paul Whittier Pinkerton, ex-'09
"A la Bien Aimée" (Schutt)
Miss Eleanor Culton

In addition to this programme, and the address of Professor Clark, Mr. D. R. Slauson, of Pueblo, sang, and songs, yells, and stories went round.

The officers for the ensuing year are, Dr. H. A. Howe, '75, president; Dr. Fred B. R. Hellems, '98, first vice-president; Otto F. Dubach, '05, second vice-president; Clyde A. Blair, '05, third vice-president; and Ella R. Metsker, '06, secretary-treasurer.

The club now numbers one hundred and ten, of whom seventy-five are people holding degrees, and the rest have done graduate or undergraduate work. All persons in the states of Colorado or Wyoming, who have studied at Chicago, are included in the club, if the secretary can learn of them. They are asked, but not compelled, to pay a membership fee of fifty cents. The club has established a custom of issuing a bulletin at least once a year, publishing the address list of the club, the treasurer's report, and other data of local interest.

The letter of commendation from President Judson, read to the club at the business meeting, gave great pleasure. The club felt highly honored in having Professor and Mrs. Clark as guests.

ELLA R. METSKER, '06
Secretary-Treasurer

MILWAUKEE ALUMNI CLUB

All graduates and former students of the University, now in Milwaukee, are requested to communicate with J. H. Gagnier, '08, 367 Logan Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who has undertaken to organize an alumni club in that city. Mr. Gagnier is pastor of the Bay View Baptist Church.

[For News from the Classes, see advertising section, page 2.]

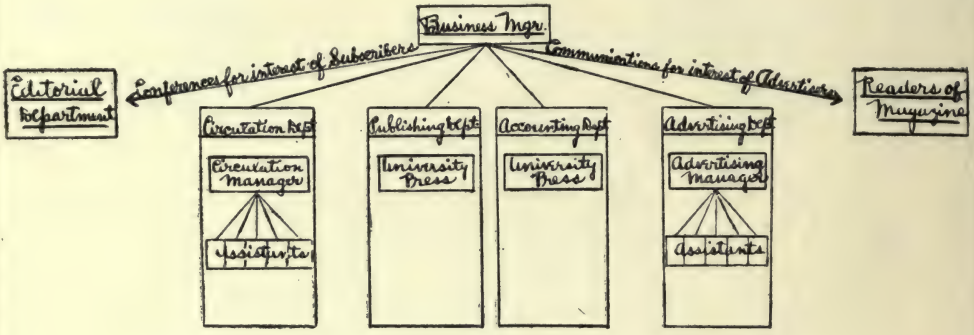
(Personal Letter No. 4)

To The Faculty, Alumni, Students, Former Students, and Friends of The University of Chicago

Organization is a very interesting feature of any business. Therefore, you, as the mainstay of the University of Chicago Magazine, should know the system of this publication.

The following diagram shows the working scheme of the Business Department:

DIAGRAM



Circulation and Advertising are the two basic divisions of the Business Department:

The functions of the Circulation Manager are:

1. To increase the subscription list.
2. To see that the Magazines reach their proper destination in good order and on time.
3. To report to the Business Manager all comments received, whether complimentary or otherwise, on the make-up and contents of the Magazine, and all requests for discontinuance of subscription, or lack of responsiveness on the part of those requested to subscribe.

The functions of the Advertising Manager are:

1. To increase the advertising list.
2. To see that the advertisements are properly set up and correctly arranged.
3. To report to the Business Manager all comments received, whether complimentary or otherwise, which disclose the attitude of the advertisers toward the Magazine.

The Business Manager is a general supervisor, and his duties are:

1. To see that the policies and aims of the Magazine are carried out in the above departments, and that each is doing its particular duty.
2. To make a careful digest and study of the reports as rendered to him by the Circulation and Advertising Managers.
3. And most important:
   - *a.* To confer with the Editors in order that the subscribers will get the kind of Magazine they desire, which is based on the reports submitted by the Circulation Manager.
   - *b.* To communicate with the subscribers on the basis of the reports submitted by the Advertising Manager, in order that the Advertisers will get satisfactory returns on their investments.

If this scheme of organization for the Business Department of your Magazine calls to your mind any suggestions or criticisms we should greatly appreciate them.

Yours very respectfully,

Business Manager.

PATRONIZE THESE ESTABLISHMENTS

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American Cotillon and Carnival Works, 82 Wabash Ave., p. 20

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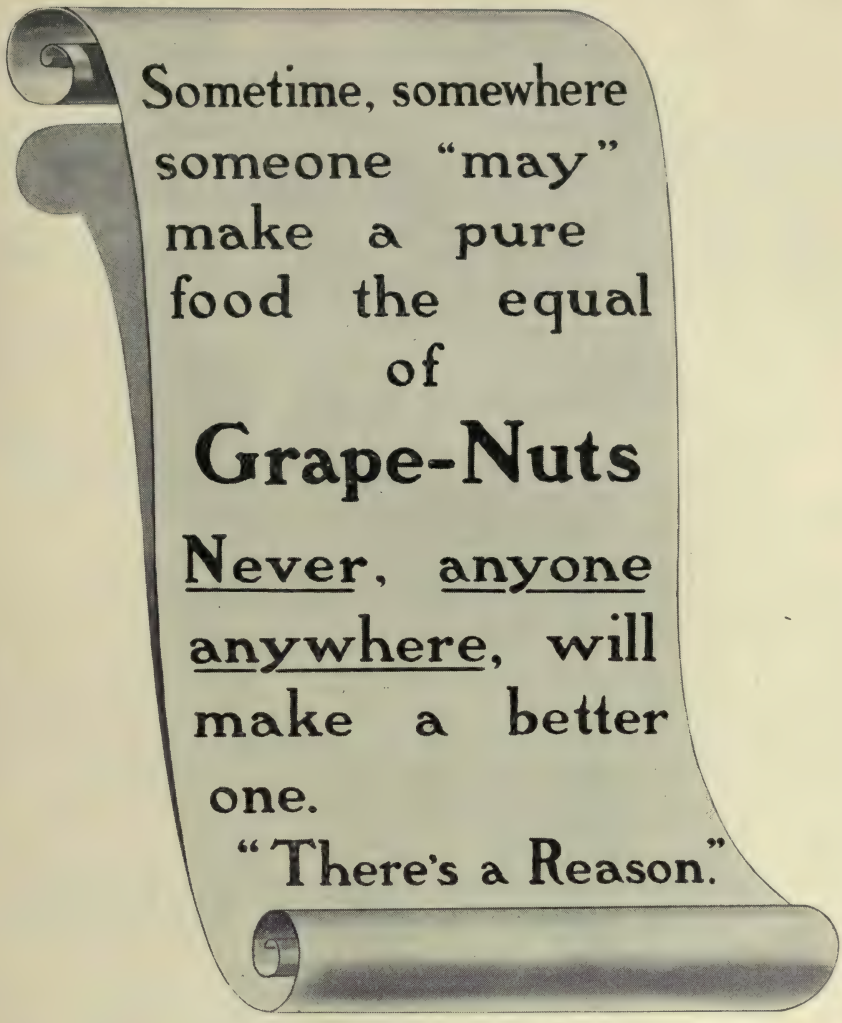

Sometime, somewhere someone "may" make a pure food the equal of
Grape-Nuts
Never, anyone anywhere, will make a better one.
"There's a Reason."

Grape-Nuts

food is the result of study and science; nothing about it is guess work.

It is made to supply a human need—for building back the worn-out tissue in Brain and Nerve Centres.

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

M 2

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

[News items for these columns should be sent to the class secretary-reporters, whose names are given at the head of the news from each class. Death notices and engagement and wedding announcements should be sent direct to the Editors.]

The following alumni are acting as class secretary-reporters for their respective years; other secretary-reporters are indicated in the following news columns. They will gladly receive information from any of their classmates for insertion in this department.

1862. George W. Thomas, 4039 Lake Ave.
1867. Wm. W. Everts, Roxbury, Mass.
1868. Henry A. Gardner, First National Bank Building.
1870. Charles R. Henderson, the University.
1872. Hervey Wistar Booth, 505 Monadnock Block.
1874. George Sutherland, Grand Island, Neb.
1875. Dr. John Ridlon, Chicago Savings Bank Building.
1876. Dr. John E. Rhodes, 100 State St.
1878. Eli B. Felsenthal, 100 Washington St.
1879. Edward B. Esher, 84 LaSalle St.
1880. Alfred E. Barr, 189 LaSalle St.
1881. George Warren Hall, 162 Washington St.
1882. Francis Humboldt Clark, 511–514, 112 Clark St.
1884. Lydia A. Dexter, 2920 Calumet Ave.
1885. David I. Lingle, the University.
1886. Lincoln M. Coy, Unity Building.
1893. Jesse Dismukes Burks, Teachers' Training School, Albany, N. Y.
1894. Warren P. Behan, 153 LaSalle St.
1895. Jennie K. Boomer, 6025 Monroe Ave.

1896
MRS. AGNES COOK GALE
5646 Kimbark Avenue
JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT
The University

Henry H. Hewitt is a member of the architect firm of Biscoe & Hewitt, Denver, Colo. He lives at 1242 Race Street.

Charles W. Stewart is a practicing physician and surgeon in Denver, Colo. He lives at 1434 Glenarm Place.

1897
EFFIE A. GARDNER
36 Loomis Street

Henry M. Adkinson lives at 1114 St. Paul St., Denver, Colo. Mrs. Adkinson was Inez D. Rice, '98.

William Scott Bond has been elected a director of the University Settlement.

Ralph L. Dougherty is a member of the law firm of Dougherty & Wright, Denver, Colo. He lives at 665 LaFayette Ave.

John W. Finch is a mining engineer with offices at 812 Odeal Bldg., Denver, Colo. His home address is 834 Emerson St.

Eugenia Winston (Mrs. Chas. F. Weller), A.M., now resides at 5747 Howe St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Weller has charge of the Associated Charities in Pittsburgh.

1898
MRS. CHARLOTTE CAPEN ECKHART
Kenilworth, Ill.
JOHN FRANKLIN HAGEY
252 E. Sixty-third Place

N. J. Lennes is an instructor of mathematics in Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Ralph L. Peck is practicing law in this city with offices at 1311 Fort Dearborn Bldg.

1899
JOSEPHINE T. ALLIN
4805 Madison Avenue
PERCY B. ECKHART
First National Bank Building

Roberta Brotherton is now Mrs. R. M. Young and lives in Sidney, Iowa.

Charlotte Teller Johnson, author of *The Cage*, lives at Grymes Hill, Staten Island, N. Y.

A. E. Palmquist is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Connellsville, Pa. He was married to Susie H. Wills, of Elwyn, Pa., in 1907.

Mary A. Reid, ex-'99, has been employed as one of the committee clerks in the Senate of the Iowa Legislature during the last session. She lives at Maquoketa, Iowa.

Dr. Roger T. Vaughn has been in Germany since 1907. He will not return until next summer.

John J. Walsh is at present city salesman for the American Glue Company in Chicago. He is married and lives at 6227 Madison Ave.

1900
MARGARET MARIA CHOATE
Bartholamew-Clifton School, Cincinnati, O.
CHARLES S. EATON
107 Dearborn Street

Louis A. Higley now lives at 2618 Elim Ave., Zion City, Ill.

Clinton L. Hoy is an interne at St. Luke's Hospital. After graduation he worked for four years in the Treasury Department at Washington and then studied at Rush.

Gertrude Hughes, ex-'00, is now Mrs. William M. Weller and lives in Orcutt, Cal.

James H. McCune is in the lumber and coal business in Ipava, Ill.

Continued on advertising page 4

Read what Mr. T. A. Hewitt, whom you all know, says about Conklin's Self-Filling Pen:

BOOKS We have one of the Largest Assortments in the U. S. of New and Second Hand Books, such as are used in Colleges and High Schools

HEWITT'S 415 E. 57TH STREET, CHICAGO

The Conklin Pen Co., Nov.19th,1908.
Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen:-

Well I must say that I think the Conklins are all right. I am using one constantly and find it faultless, though I started in with prejudice.

Yours very truly,
T. A. Hewitt

No other fountain pen gives such all-round satisfaction as Conklin's Self-Filling Pen. That's because of its distinctive qualities—advantages not found in other fountain pens. It costs no more than other fountain pens of the better grade and when you buy other makes you are not getting all you are entitled to for your money—complete fountain pen satisfaction.

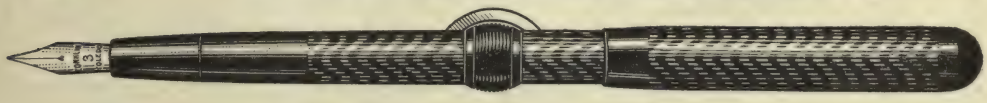
Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen

is the most perfect, practical and convenient writing instrument made. A perfect writer because it has a feed principle that is absolutely correct and a gold pen unequaled for smooth and easy writing qualities. The most practical because it is the most dependable.

The most convenient because of the Crescent-Filler. No other fountain pen has the Crescent-Filler, the wonderful, simple device by which pen can be filled instantly at any inkwell, without taking pen apart, without the aid of a mussy dropper. Sold in Chicago by

Marshall-Jackson Company - - 144 Monroe St.
C. D. Peacock, Jeweler - - - 197 State St.
Hewitt's Book Store - - - 415 East 57th St.
And other leading dealers.

Manufactured by
THE CONKLIN PEN MFG. CO., Manhattan Building, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.



You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

TELEPHONE HYDE PARK 1322
RESIDENCE 1986 HYDE PARK

MADISON AVENUE PACKING COMPANY

6309 MADISON AVENUE

H. T. McGUIRE, Prop.

CHICAGO

MII

Irwin Brothers Company

PROVISION DEALERS

449-451 STATE STREET
Phones Harrison 515-516-517

5825 STATE STREET
Phone Wentworth 517

CHICAGO

Orders by Phone at 58th St. Store

MII

Class News continued from page 2

Ruth E. Morgan, ex-'00, is assistant cataloguer in the University Library.

Alice D. Robertson (Mrs. F. W. Griffith) lives at Rapid City, S. D.

1901
ARTHUR EUGENE BESTOR
5711 Kimbark Avenue

Ralph C. Brown is practicing medicine in Helena, Mont.

Blanche L. Ince, ex-'01, has taught in Fargo College, Fargo, N. D., since her graduation from Wellesley in 1902.

Adella Nelson (Mrs. A. C. Todd) is supervisor of primary work in the public schools of Leadville, Colo.

Carl I. Neptune lives at 1830 Grant St., Denver, Colo.

1902
L. HAZEL BUCK EWING
Bloomington, Ill.
FRED. D. BRAMHALL
The University

Sarah F. Barrow, Ph.M., is with the Miss Wolcott School, Denver, Colo.

Dr. Edward V. L. Brown is studying in Vienna, Austria.

Eva Cleveland, ex-'02, is the wife of Jonathan E. Webb, '99, and lives at Golconda, Nev. Mr. Webb is secretary to William Kent, who has large land and cattle interests in the West.

William R. Jayne is a member of the law firm of Jayne & Hoffman, Muscatine, Ia. He is married.

Albert L. Jones, ex-'02, lives at 32 Vernon Terrace, East Orange, N. J. He graduated from New York Law School in 1906.

Benjamin G. Lee, ex-'02, is employed with the Emery-Bedd-Thayer Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo. He is married.

Jane M. L. Pirscher has moved from 720 Main Street to 912 Cedar Street, Ottawa, Kan.

Benjamin Strauss is with the Schwartzchild & Sulzberger Co., packers. He lives at 5039 Michigan Ave.

1903
EARLE B. BABCOCK
The University

Sophia Berger has moved from La Crosse, Wis., to 1578 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Linn J. Bevan is a hydraulic engineer and is now engaged in installing a water-power plant near Manitou, Colo. Mr. Bevan's home address is Atlantic, Ill.

Gertrude Caswell (Mrs. W. F. Spaulding) lives in Kersey, Colo.

Charles V. Clarke is with the law firm of Eddy, Haley & Wetten who have offices in the Temple, Chicago.

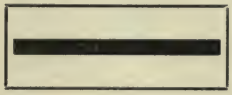
William H. Haas is an instructor in the Central High School, Pueblo, Colo.

Continued on advertising page 6

College Cafe

447 Fifty-Fifth St.
NEAR LEXINGTON AVE.

ONLY PURE FOOD STUFFS USED
SERVICE UP-TO-DATE



Regular Breakfast
6.30 to 10.00 a. m. 25c

Luncheon
11.30 a. m. to 2.00 p. m. 20c up

Dinner
5.30 to 7.30 p. m. 25c

Sunday Dinner
12.00 to 2.30 p. m. 35c
LUNCHEON 5.00 to 7.00 P. M.

SERVICE A LA CARTE ALL DAY

M11

"The Capitol"

TEA ROOM

For Ladies and Gentlemen

232 REPUBLIC BUILDING
S. E. Cor. State and Adams Streets

Luncheon - - - 1 to 4
Table D'Hote Dinner, 5 to 7:30
HOME COOKING

A delightful place for ladies unattended to dine

M10

Vogelsang's

Restaurant

shows its appreciation of your patronage by the elegant service it offers you in return—

Banquet Room for Fraternity Dinners

VOGELSANG'S RESTAURANT
178 Madison Street

M11

Union Hotel and Restaurant

Will find Restaurants on two floors
Will find a special After-Theatre Menu
Will find Splendid Service

Serving Only the Best the Market Affords

FINEST ORCHESTRA IN THE CITY

HOLD YOUR FRATERNITY AND ALUMNI DINNERS HERE

111-117 Randolph Street

11M

You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

Heat Regulation

THE JOHNSON PNEUMATIC SYSTEM

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD

INSTALLED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BUILDINGS

COMPLETE SYSTEMS FOR ALL METHODS OF HEATING

Hot Water Tank Regulators
Reducing Valves for air, water, steam
Control of Humidity

JOHNSON SERVICE COMPANY

H. W. ELLIS, Mgr.

Chicago Office, 93 LAKE STREET

M11

SAMUEL HARRIS & CO.

MACHINISTS' AND MANUFACTURERS'

TOOLS

AND

SUPPLIES

23 and 25 S. Clinton St.
CHICAGO

M 1

Class News continued from page 4

Ray P. Johnson is with the Warner Gear Co., Muncie, Ind. He was married to Miss Anna C. Davis, of Terre Haute, Ind., in 1906.

William R. Kerr, Jr., is with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He lives at 5003 Washington Ave.

Siegrid A. Lagergren has been teaching at the John B. Stetson University and at the DeKalb, Ill., high school since graduation.

George McHenry is assistant cashier of the First National Bank, Dennison, Ia., and is also practicing law. In 1905 he was secretary to Leslie M. Shaw, then secretary of the Treasury.

Claude C. Nuckols is purchasing agent for the Consolidated Car Heating Co., 42 Broadway, New York City. He was married to Miss Sue Swindell in 1906.

Merritt B. Pratt graduated from the Yale School of Forestry in 1905 and then entered the Forest Service. He is now an assistant on the Tahoe Forest Reserve. He is married and resides at Nevada City, Cal.

Hubert S. Upjohn has made application for a state credential certificate in California. He has moved from Pocatello, Idaho, to Riverside, Cal.

Albert R. Vail is pastor of the Unitarian church at Champaign, Ill., which he organized in 1907. His address is 311 East Healy St.

Harry E. Walsworth is now permanently located in Chicago and is connected with the R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., Plymouth Place and Polk St.

Olive M. Young, ex-'03, graduated from the University of Nebraska last year.

1904

MARIE EVELYN THOMPSON
Surf Street and Evanston Avenue

THEODORE B. HINCKLEY
The University

Carrie C. Burg, ex-'04, is now Mrs. Edwin Pettit and lives at Stuttgart, Ark.

William H. Hatfield is now at Harvard University continuing his study of law.

Charles R. Howe is in the banking firm of Jerome Howe & Co., Winona, Ill. He is married and has one daughter.

Milton C. Potter, Ph.M., '04, lives at Pueblo, Colo.

Edna M. Robinson has been doing graduate work in English at the University. She lives at 6530 LaFayette Ave.

Martin E. Schryver, ex-'04, is manager for the Union Central Life Insurance Co., in northeastern Illinois. He lives in Polo, Ill., is married and has one son.

Sanford L. Stoner is principal of the high school at Leadville, Colo.

Jane B. Walker lives at 2831 Vernon Pl., Cincinnati, O.

Continued on advertising page 8

Chemical, Physical, Electrical
and Surgical Glass Apparatus

X Ray and Ultra Violet Tubes
Mercurial Air Pumps, Etc.

W. J. BOEHM

171 E. Randolph Street

Phone Main 2700 CHICAGO

Manufacturer and Importer

M11

CONCRETE

Reinforced
Or Plain

RAILROAD
MASONRY
Buildings
Conduits
Reservoirs

HOEFFER & CO.

614 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
CHICAGO

A. C. WARREN, Mgr. *Tel. Main 4790*

M11

MAGNESIA COVERINGS

THE dividend-earning capacity of a steam plant is greatly increased through the use of Carey's Coverings on steam pipes, boilers and connections.

Carey's Coverings will *keep the heat in the pipes*—none is lost through radiation and condensation. They greatly reduce the amount of coal necessary to run the plant, because excessive firing is obviated.

Carey's Coverings are not harmed by the expansion or contraction of pipes or by vibration. They last longer than other coverings. They will increase the capacity of the plant by delivering *dry steam* to the engines.

Endorsed and used by the United States Navy, War and State Departments. Recommended and specified by architects and engineers. Recommended by technical institutions.

Write for catalogue and further particulars.

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY

General Offices: Sta. R, CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.

BRANCHES
In all large cities throughout the United States Canada and Mexico

FACTORIES
Lockland, Ohio
Hamilton, Ont.
Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

M11

Ladies' Tailoring
at POPULAR PRICES

¶ The Unity system of producing High Class Ladies' Tailored Garments to measure at popular prices, is thoroughly appreciated by all women who admire perfect fit, style and workmanship.

¶ This season presents some new effects in Ladies' Tailored Garments, that require the most skilful style treatment as well as the most careful tailoring.

WE CAN PLEASE YOU

TAILORED SUITS cut to your measure } $35.00 and up

TAILORED SKIRTS cut to your measure } $6.00 and up

UNITY SKIRT CO.

Ladies' Tailors

209 STATE ST. 5th Floor, Republic Bldg.

MII

Class News continued from page 6

1905
HELEN A. FREEMAN
5760 Woodlawn Avenue
CLYDE A. BLAIR
Clearmont, Wyo.

Carl O. Bevan is a traveling salesman with the Vonn Jewett Dry Goods Company of Chicago.

Harry W. Ford, ex-'05, is advertising manager for the Chalmers-Detroit Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.

Jacob W. Heyd, Ph.M., is instructor in German in the State Normal school, Kirksville, Mo.

James B. McManns, ex-'05, has been superintendent of schools in LaSalle, Ill., since 1900. He is married and has two sons.

James Sheldon Riley has recently returned from a trip abroad. The first of the year he left for San Francisco, Cal., where he will represent the firm of E. H. Rollins & Sons.

Frederick A. Speik has been retained for next year by Purdue University as football coach.

Lucy E. Spicer is teaching in the high school at Delta, Colo.

Schuyler B. Terry is studying in London. His adress is Hotel Russell, Russell Square, London, W. C.

Josephine G. Thompson lives at 6522 Lafayette Ave.

Anna P. Wells (Mrs. Lee W. Maxwell) resides at 271 East 46th St.

George Schobinger is studying civil engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

1906
HELEN RONEY
Fullerton Pl ce, Waterloo, Iowa
F. R. BAIRD
Omaha, Neb.

C. Arthur Bruce is at present in Cerrillos, N. M.

Harry Burns lives at Fort Atkinson, Wis., where he is teacher in the high school. He was recently married to Gertrude Taylor, '07.

David C. Cook is with the Cook Publishing Company, Elgin, Ill.

Allen Cross, Ph.M., is associate professor of English in the State Normal School, Greeley, Colo.

Dwight Dickerson is practicing law in Chicago with Holt, Wheeler & Sidley in the Tacoma Building.

Paul H. Dodge is instructor in language and science in the high school of Colorado City, Colo. He lives at 319 Colorado Ave.

N. A. Fuessle lives in Omaha, Neb., where he is on the editorial staff of the *Omaha Bee.*

Anne J. Gibney is teaching in the high school at Franklin, La.

Frederick D. Hatfield is with Colgate & Company as assistant manager of the Chicago branch.

Continued on advertising page 10

Northwestern University Dental School

This School offers exceptional advantages to young men and women of education for the study of dentistry. While great attention is paid to the teaching of technic and theory, practical instruction to develop operative skill and dexterity, and quick diagnostic judgment is not overlooked. The graduates of this school are admitted to examination for practice in every state.

The Faculty is Composed of a Large Staff of Experienced Teachers

The equipment and apparatus of the School are especially designed for the successful teaching of modern dentistry. Its large clinic rooms for operative and prosthetic dentistry are unequaled anywhere. The opportunities offered students for special preparation to enter independent practice are not exceeded by any other school.

Advance students are permitted to remain in school under clinical instruction during the months intervening between the regular annual courses, the great clinics being open continuously the year around.

The school year covers thirty-two weeks of six days in each of actual teaching. The next annual session begins October 5, 1909.

For further information address

SECRETARY OF THE DENTAL SCHOOL
Department F
Northwestern University Building
87 Lake Street, Chicago

MI

WAYLAND ACADEMY

Affiliated with
The University of Chicago

BEAVER DAM, WISCONSIN

A co-educational home school, with excellent equipment, high standards of work and moderate rates :: :: :: ::

Send for Catalogue to
Principal EDWIN P. BROWN

MII

Prof. T. F. Ridge

Private Dancing Academy

***Rooms* 536-538 Athenaeum Bldg.**
26 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

School of Acting

School of Dancing

School of Dramatic Art

School of Vocal Culture

Waltz, Two-Step, Reverse and Graceful Leading Guaranteed

MII

You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

HERE'S A SMOKE YOU'LL ENJOY

far better than any other, because it is the best blend of the world's finest tobaccos. Made by hand, one pound at a time. Absolutely pure, natural flavor.

Spilman Mixture
SMOKING TOBACCO

Without a bite or a regret; 3½ 75c., ½lb. 75c, 1lb. $3.30. Ask for booklet, "How to smoke a pipe," free.
E. HOFFMAN COMPANY, Mfrs., CHICAGO

M1

VICTOR THORSCH CO.
The Quality 5c Cigar
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

M11

For A Sublime Pipe-Smoke

Use the aristocrat of all tobaccos—the one that has a fragrancy and a virgin flavor which has done more to glorify the pipe than all other mixtures combined. For particular and appreciative smokers,

Tobin's Mixture

is especially made, and for smokers not particular, it will make them particular.

If your dealer don't keep it we will send, prepaid, 2 oz. for 40c.; 4 oz. for 75c.; 8 oz., $1.50; 1 lb., $3.00.
14 different strengths.

National Cigar Store, Inc.
First National Bank Building
Dearborn Street Side
We Sell Tobacco—Not Premiums

M11

Class News continued from page 8

Frank M. Hultman is connected with the law firm of Adams, Schaertzer & Clausen, San Francisco, Cal.

Jesse R. Kauffman is an interne at the Cook County Hospital. He graduated from Rush in 1907.

Arthur E. Lodge, ex-'06, is employed as civil engineer with the C. B. & Q. R. R. His headquarters are at Lincoln, Neb., and Powder River, Wyo.

Grosvenor Oliver, ex-'06, died September 2, 1906.

Zella Perkins is instructor in chemistry in the Stout Training Schools, Menomonie, Wis.

George B. Robinson is now in the bond business with Every & Co., 220 LaSalle St. He married Miss Gertrude Howard, June 9, 1908.

George R. Schaeffer is advertising manager of the Tobey Furniture Company. He married Miss Marian Chase of Blue Island in 1907 and lives at 1624 Pemberton Ave., Chicago.

Leroy A. Startzman, ex-'06, is train auditor with the St. Louis & Southwestern R. R. He was married in 1906.

E. Z. Vogt, ex-'06, lives at Albuquerque, N. M., and is engaged in the sheep ranching business.

Daniel C. Webb is a member of the law firm of Green & Webb with offices in the Bank and Trust Building, Knoxville, Tenn.

1907

EDITH B. TERRY
6044 Jefferson Avenue
W. E. WRATHER
Care Gulf Pipe Line, Beaumont, Tex.

George W. Cox is in the medical department of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

S. C. Fleming, ex-'07, is studying law at the University of Virginia.

Suzanne C. Haskell is doing social settlement work in Boston, Mass.

Robert Kuiper lives at 10643 Perry Ave.

Walter B. Lodge, ex-'07, has been in the jewelry business in Omaha, Neb., and Lauder, Wyo. He was married in 1906.

Sanford A. Lyon is in the real estate business in Seattle, Wash.

Evelyn Newman, Ph.M., '07, lives at 702 Seventh St., South Morehead, Minn. She teaches in the Normal School there.

Hooper Pegues is spending the winter in Mexico.

William R. Reddinguis, ex-'07, is manager of the Canadian Elevator Co., Lumber Department, Davidson, South Canada.

P. C. Stetson is principal of the Big Rapids, Mich., high school.

Edith B. Terry is living at the Goodrich Social Settlement in Cleveland, Ohio. She is engaged in immigration work in that city.

Continued on advertising page 12

Coming!

The Social Event of the University Year

The Washington Prom

February 19, 1909

Meet Your Alumni Acquaintances on This Occasion

Address all Correspondence to
Chairman, Finance Committee
Washington Prom *University of Chicago*

M2

For Reliable and Prompt Livery Service

'phone

American Livery Co.

4746-8 Cottage Grove Ave.

Telephone Oakland 522 and 523

M2

Orchids
Sweetpeas
Violets
for the Prom

Phone Hyde Park 18
53d St. and Kimbark Avenue

A. Mc Adams
Florist

M2

E. C. MOORE
FLORIST

Telephone Hyde Park 38
272 E. 55th St. Chicago

M2

You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

High Class
FURS

C. HENNING
86-88 State Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

TELEPHONE
Central 3525

M 11

MAYER MILLER
Manufacturer of FINE FURS

Mentor Bldg.
Room 30
Third Floor
Phone:
Randolph 1768

FURRIER
161-163 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
M11

FURS FURS

Fancy Furs in stock and made to order. Garments re-fitted to the latest styles

L. PROBSTEIN
88-90 East Washington St.

Room 54 Phone Randolph 969
M11

Class News continued from page 10

Nellie M. Wakely lives at 6033 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

Florence Williams, ex-'07, (Mrs. W. C. Rogers) lives at Rockford, Ill.

George R. Martin, ex-'07, is paying teller of the Seattle National Bank, Seattle, Wash.

William A. McDermid, ex-'07, is advertising manager for the Sheldon School of Scientific Salesmanship with offices at 209 State Street. Mr. McDermid is frequent contributor to the *Business Philosopher.*

Chancey J. V. Pettibone is an assistant in Harvard Medical College. He is also conducting certain scientific examinations for the government.

Florence Plimpton is a teacher at Blue Ridge, Mont.

Dudley D. Rush is practicing medicine in Rockford, Ill.

Thomas H. Sanderson has gone to Madison, Wis., to finish his law work in the University of Wisconsin.

Clark C. Steinbeck is now secretary of the Congressional Committee on Wood Pulp. During the next few months he will be occupied in Washington, D. C., with his committee in preparing its report to Congress.

Grace Mills is instructor in science in Sullivan, Ill.

George F. Lussky is in charge of the department of English at Concordia College, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Edna McCormack is teaching in the high schools of Indianapolis, Ind.

Harold G. Moulton teaches history and public speaking in Northwestern Academy, Evanston, Ill.

A. Evelyn Newman is in teaching work at the State Normal School, Moorhead, Minn.

Edna B. Nichol, A.M., is a teacher in the high school at Elwood, Ind.

Frieda L. Schmidt is teaching in the Savanna, Ill., high school.

Alice R. Smith is in the high school at Pomeroy, Wis.

Jessie T. Solomon is in high-school work at Barrington, Ill.

Margaret Spence teaches domestic science at Hinsdale, Ill.

Seth Stetson Walker is a Fellow in chemistry at the University during the present year.

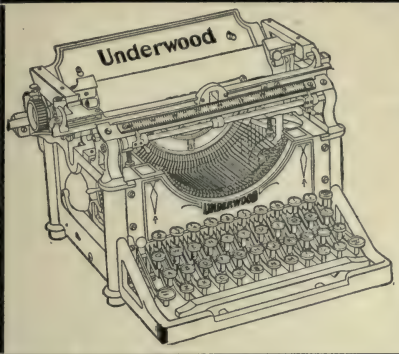
Hildur C. Westlund teaches in the Harvard, Ill., high school.

1908
ELEANOR C. DAY
6110 Kimbark Av nue

Mary Appledorn is teaching in the high school at Mendon, Mich.

Hamilton C. Badger, ex-'08, is teaching science in the high school at Pocatello, Idaho.

Continued on advertising page 14



"Typewriters"

TEL. 2653 CENT. AUTO. 7725

ALL MAKES Rented,
For Sale and Repaired.

FULL LINE OF TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES AT

Davies Typewriter Exchange

3d floor - 185 Dearborn St.

MII

TELEPHONE HARRISON 4065

The Typewriter Exchange

BRANCH AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.

Sell, Exchange and Rent New, Rebuilt, and Second-hand

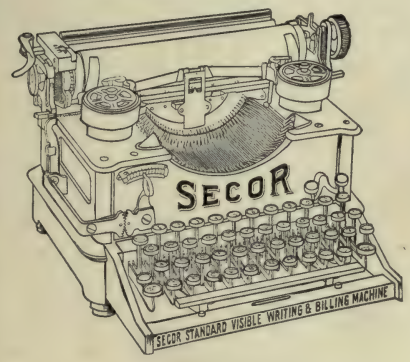
Typewriting Machines

ALL MAKES

A. J. COUSE, MANAGER

319 Dearborn Street, Chicago

MII



The Secor Standard **Visible** Writing and Billing Machine embodies more new ideas than have been combined in one typewriter since the first invention of writing machines.

It will give longer service with less cost than any other typewriter made. It is the only machine that has permanent alignment. It has a back spacer, paragraph key, removable escapement, decimal tabulater, two-color ribbon, and will handle anything from a half-inch label to a fifty-page magazine.

SECOR TYPEWRITER CO., Harrison 4266
134 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

MII

PROTECT YOURSELF

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

THE SPOON FEED AND THE CLIP-CAP

Think of the Convenience

and satisfaction of writing, day after day, for years, with your favorite pen nib; and carrying with you, wherever you go, your trusted Waterman's Ideal, to use wherever you happen to be.

It facilitates the routine of business life as well as the exacting claims of private correspondence, and daily proves of inestimable value.

Whatever price you pay, "Waterman's Ideal" stamped on the holder of a fountain pen guarantees perfect satisfaction

For sale by the best dealers everywhere MIO

L.E. Waterman Co. 173 Broadway, N.Y.

BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO MONTREAL LONDON

You will enjoy your business relations with these establishments

A sweetmeat of food-value
Nourishing to the body
Pleasing to the taste, and
prepared with absolute
cleanliness

Made by herself and sisters in
Syracuse, N. Y.

Mary Elizabeth's
Chocolates

WHOLESALE DEPOT
42 River Street, Chicago
E. HOSKINS, Mgr.
Phone Central 1304

When you want the Best ask for

MARY
ELIZABETH'S
CHOCOLATES

M11

CALLAGHAN & CO.
114 MONROE STREET

Usually have For Sale

LAW BOOKS

Required in

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THEY INVITE YOU
to inspect their stock

STUDENTS are allowed special discounts

THE LARGEST general
LAW BOOK SELLERS
and PUBLISHERS
in AMERICA

CALLAGHAN & CO.

M11

Class News continued from page 12

Charles L. Baker lives at 6038 Monroe Ave. He is taking graduate work in the University.

J. V. Balch is an instructor in the St. Alban's School, Knoxville, Ill.

Jean S. Barnes now resides in Shelbyville, Mich.

Hortense Becker is living at 5000 Drexel Blvd.

Judson Bennett lives at 517 W. Yampa St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Hannibal H. Chandler is with the Munsey Syndicate as one of its Chicago representatives.

Florence J. Chaney is teaching in the Austin, Minn., high school.

Celia M. Chase lives at Chadron, Neb.

Evelyn Culver resides in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Hazel Cummings is teaching German in Elmhurst, Ill., high school.

Grace B. Dotts is employed as a substitute teacher of mathematics in the Denver, Colo., high schools.

Marion Daniels is teaching mathematics in the high school at Ionia, Mich.

Sarah L. Doubt, S.M., is principal of the O'Neill, Neb., schools.

H. W. Dunn is in the lumber business at Kingsley, Mich.

Julia E. Gilbert is teaching languages in the Elmhurst, Ill., high school.

V. C. Finch is the science teacher in the Mt. Pleasant, Ia., high school.

James H. Gagnier is pastor of the Bay View Baptist church. He lives at 367 Logan Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Alice Greenacre is a member of the freshman class of the Law School. She lives at 1254 West 103d St.

Florence M. Harper lives at 1013 North Lawrence Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Mary Heap is at present in New York City studying the teaching of physical culture.

Elizabeth Parker is an instructor in Latin and history in the high school of Albia, Ia.

Caroline Pierce recently moved from Chicago to Ithaca, N. Y., where she may be addressed at 108 West Seneca Street.

Vivian Rice, ex-'08, is now Mrs. James Montgomery Gilchrist, and is living at 6027 Kimbark Avenue.

Ella Satterthwait is a classifier and cataloguer in the Haskell Library of the University.

Elsie Schobinger is instructor of mathematics in Whiting, Ind.

Inca Stebbins is in Chicago taking a practical business course. After the first of the year she will be associated with her father's firm.

Charles C. Staehling is in charge of the commercial branches of the Oklahoma Preparatory College, Tonkawa, Okla.

Continued on advertising page 16

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY BOOKS

BOOKS MAKE THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFTS. BOOKS ARE EASY TO BUY, EASY TO SEND, AND COST VERY LITTLE. BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS BOOKS AT OUR STORE, WHERE THE *LARGEST STOCK*, THE *GREATEST VARIETY*, AND THE BEST *FACILITIES* ARE AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

EVERYTHING IN BOOKS

SEND FOR ANY OF THESE CATALOGS

Books for Libraries *Books of Art* *Foreign Books* *Technical Books*
Old and Rare Books *Monthly Bulletin*

A. C. McCLURG & CO. 215-221 Wabash Ave.

MII

IMPORTANT BOOKS

MODERN CONSTITUTIONS

By Walter Fairleigh Dodd

This collection contains the texts, in English translation where English is not the original language, of the constitutions or fundamental laws of the Argentine nation, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. These constitutions have not heretofore been available in any one English collection, and a number of them have not before appeared in English translation. Each constitution is preceded by a brief historical introduction, and is followed by a select list of the most important books dealing with the government of the country under consideration. 2 vols., 724 pages, 8vo, cloth; net $5.00, postpaid $5.42.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

By C. Edward Merriam

For students of American political history, and especially of American party history, this volume will be particularly valuable. It gives a clear account of the various laws and cases and a critical discussion of the present primary question. The absence of literature on this subject makes the appearance of the book especially timely. Many general readers, as well as the special students, will find it of interest. 300 pages, 12mo., cloth; net $1.25, postpaid $1.35.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES

By Charles Richmond Henderson

This describes the systems of industrial insurance in Germany, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Spain, Finland, and Australia; it explains the plans now used by American business firms, such as Swift & Co., Studebaker Bros., The International Harvester Co., Western Electric Co., New York Edison Co., Steinway & Sons, and the Standard Oil Co. Compulsory insurance is no more unreasonable than compulsory education or compulsory taxation. It is a logical social development, and this book is the most comprehensive analysis of the movement yet published. 448 pages, 8vo, cloth; net $2.00, postpaid $2.19.

Address Dept. 61 **The University of Chicago Press** Chicago New York

M2

LANTERN SLIDES

Mr. Lecturer:
We make THE BEST lantern slides.
Very truly yours,

Commercial Dept.

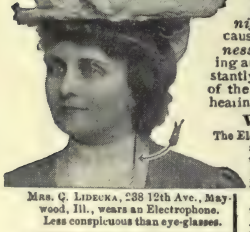
University Photograph Shop
397 E. 57th Street
Near Kimbark

MI

Do You Hear Well?

The Stolz Electrophone—A New, Electrical, Scientific and Practical Invention for those who are Deaf or Partially Deaf—MAY NOW BE TESTED IN YOUR OWN HOME.

Deaf or partially deaf people may now make a month's trial of the Stolz Electrophone at home. This personal practical test serves to prove that the device satisfies, *with ease*, every requirement of a perfect hearing device. Write for particulars at once, before the offer is withdrawn, for by this *personal test* plan the *final* selection of the *one completely satisfactory hearing aid* is made easy and inexpensive for every one.



Mrs. C. Lidecka, 238 12th Ave., Maywood, Ill., wears an Electrophone. Less conspicuous than eye-glasses.

This new invention, the Stolz Electrophone (U. S. Patent No. 763,575) renders unnecessary such clumsy, unsightly and frequently harmful devices as trumpets, horns, tubes, ear drums, fans, etc. It is a tiny electric telephone that fits on the ear and which, the instant it is applied, *magnifies* the sound waves in such manner as to cause an *astonishing increase* in the *clearness* of *all sounds*. It overcomes the buzzing and roaring ear noises and, also, so constantly and electrically exercises the vital parts of the ear that, usually, the natural **unaided** hearing itself is gradually restored.

What Three Business Men Say.

The Electrophone is very satisfactory. Being small in size and great in hearing qualities makes it preferable to any I have tried and, I believe, I have tried all of them. M. W. HOYT, Wholesale Grocer, Michigan Ave. and River St., Chicago.

I got so deaf I could not hear with my speaking tube and was advised to try the Electrophone. After fifteen years of deafness, discomfort and worry I now hear perfectly at church and at concerts. W. R. UTLEY, Sales Mgr., S. A. Maxwell & Co., Chicago.

I have now used your Electrophone over a year, and know that it is a first-class, scientific hearing device. Without it people have to shout directly in my ear to make me hear. With it, I can hear distinctly when spoken to in an ordinary tone. Best of all, IT HAS STOPPED MY HEAD NOISES, which were a terrible aggravation. LEWIS W. MAY, Cashier, 100 Washington St., Chicago.

Write to, or call (call if you can) at our Chicago offices for particulars of our personal test offer and list of other prominent endorsers who will answer inquiries. Physicians cordially invited to investigate aurists' opinions.

Stolz Electrophone Co., 1299 Stewart Bldg., Chicago

Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Seattle, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Toronto. Foreign Office: 82-85 Fleet St., London, Eng.

Class News continued from page 14

Nora Stevenson intends to return for graduate work in the winter quarter.

Helen T. Sunny may be addressed at 4933 Woodlawn Avenue.

Olga Vondracek teaches English and Latin in Whiting, Ind.

Jesse C. Waller is principal of the Commercial School in Tangipohoa, La.

ENGAGEMENTS

'02. W. Henry Elfreth to Miss Emily H. Allen, of Moorestown, N. J.

'02. Charles A. Huston to Margaret Davidson, '03, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Davidson, 4611 Union Ave., Chicago.

Mr. Huston is professor of law at Stanford University.

'05. Fred A. Speik to Miss Edith Lawton of Davenport, Ia.

MARRIAGES

'98. Ward B. Pershing to Gertrude E. Haines, of Denver, Colo., June 16, 1908, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Boulder, Colo.

Captain and Mrs. Pershing live at 574 High St., Denver, Colo.

'00. Howard P. Kirtley to Adelaide E. Odell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Odell, Wednesday, November 19, 1908, at the home of the bride's parents in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Kirtley was president of the class of '00. He is now practicing medicine in Salt Lake City with offices at 35 Mercantile Block.

'04. Edward C. Eicher to Miss Hazel Mount at the home of the bride at Washington, Ia., on August 19, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Eicher have been at home since October 1 at 6011 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.

'05. Horatio H. Newman, Ph.D., to Isabel C. Marshall, of Toronto, Canada, on August 1, 1907.

Dr. Newman is head of the department of zoölogy at the University of Texas.

'05. Victor H. Kulp, J.D., '07, passed the bar examination in October, 1908, and left immediately for Switzerland, where he was married in the middle of November. He will return and practice law in Chicago, and will be at home, after February 1, at 1307 Balmoral Ave., Chicago.

'08. Ralph E. Sheldon, Ph.D., to Emily Evans, on August 13, 1908, at Reisterstown, Md.

DEATHS

'05. William J. Sherman died in 1906. He entered Y. M. C. A. work in the railroad field after his graduation and was thus engaged at the time of his death.

Continued on advertising page 18

Roller Skates

from which weaknesses have been eliminated and the limit of service and durability attained. Much more satisfactory to own your skates than to take chances on what the rinks furnish. Our free catalogue shows complete line.

Ice Skates

which are the result of nearly half a century of experience and effort and which have brought us an enviable reputation. All styles and grades in our free catalogue.

All First-Class Dealers

Barney & Berry, *172 Broad Street, Springfield, Mass.*

M2

WINCHESTER

.351 Caliber High Power Self-Loading Rifle

This repeater is reloaded by its own recoil. To shoot it six times it is only necessary to pull the trigger for each shot. The ease and rapidity with which it can be fired make it a particularly effective rifle for hunting game often shot on the run. Like all Winchesters, it is safe, strong and simple.

Full illustrated description of this rifle—"The Gun That Shoots Through Steel"—sent upon request.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

P. D. Weinstein

LADIES' TAILOR

Special Attention to Students

REASONABLE PRICES

Satisfaction guaranteed

Phone: Hyde Park 1282

433 East Fifty-Fifth Street

Northeast Corner Lexington Ave.

M11

DRESS and Tuxedo Suits, Prince Albert and Cutaway Coats, Silk and Opera Hats Bought, Sold, Rented

Highest Prices Paid for Nearly New Clothes

COL. A. J. GATTERDAM

TAILOR

146 La Salle Street

TEL. MAIN 1231 CHICAGO, ILL.

M11

Class News continued from page 16

LITERARY NOTES

RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In its January number the *Magazine* noted the importance placed on the teaching of religion in the schools in the new book by Professor Hanus, of Harvard University, entitled *Beginnings in Industrial Education.* President Harry Pratt Judson comes forward in the *Elementary School Teacher* for January with a paper entitled "Religion in the Public Schools," which attempts to analyze what Christian truths really form enough of a common ground for all denominations to agree upon. Starting out with the premise that the public schools belong to all the people and that every denomination and belief has a right to insist that nothing antagonistic to its teachings be taught, he finds that the ordinary list of essential religious ideas is a code of conduct found in every form of religion and in every formulation of ethics, including, according to a selection made by Professor Votaw, reverence, trust, obedience, faithfulness, industry, sincerity, honesty, truthfulness, righteousness, and like virtues. Religion, says President Judson, embodies certain ideas with regard to God, to the human soul, to the relation of the human soul to the Divine, the future life, and the relation of conduct in this life to the life hereafter. He thinks it impossible to formulate any doctrine with regard to these considerations without embodying some particular form of theology that would be out of place in the public schools, which belong to all the people. Dr. Judson also considers the advisability of turning part of the school taxes over to churches which might teach religious truths according to their denominational views, in order to meet the objections of those who declare that they are paying taxes for religious instruction that should be, but is not, taught in the public school. This, Dr. Judson feels to be contrary to the political convictions of the American people, which are the outgrowth of the long European experience of the union of church and state. Moreover, he believes that the teaching of religious truths in separate schools would not be possible without confusion and dissension, now obviated by the fact that all classes enter the same public school. He emphasizes the importance of teaching character in the schools, the sense of correct conduct that comes with the pressure of public opinion and believes the two most important motives are the sense of personal dignity and self-respect, and respect of one's associates. "Many a man refrains from falsehood or dishonesty not because he fears the Divine displeasure, not because, on the other hand, he fears the penalty of courts

Continued on advertising page 20

ROBERT STAEDTER CO.

155 STATE STREET
BETWEEN MADISON AND MONROE
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Furs, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Millinery

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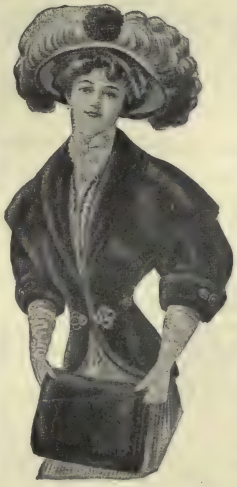

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We make, sell, and put up all kinds of Decorations for Banquets, Balls, Receptions, etc., etc. Would be pleased to submit estimate on any decorating desired for your coming events
MII

Class News continued from page 18

of law, but because he respects himself so much that he scorns what he regards as an unworthy action."

President Judson feels that no school should teach directly or indirectly anti-religious doctrines. "It is no more the right of the public school to teach atheism than it is to teach any form of religion." He urges that respect for every form of religious organization be taught.

FROM A FOREIGN VIEWPOINT

To see ourselves as others see us is always interesting, especially if the comment comes from a foreigner. The newest discussion of the American college is furnished by a Scot, Robert K. Risk, who tells, in *America at College* (J. Smith & Son, Glasgow) what he discovered in a visit to a dozen representative American institutions, including Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Michigan, Chicago, Hobart, Johns Hopkins, Bryn Mawr, Wellesley, Columbia, College of the City of New York, and Princeton. Mr. Risk's generalizations do not seem based on an intimate knowledge of American conditions, nor can his study of the American college system be said to have been exhaustive. He finds here "the conviction that education increases the effective value of a citizen is a more dynamic belief than with us," but also declares that America has not yet produced scholars, and that they "fulfil another part of their work, the forming of character, with great success. When America's universities are some centuries older they will produce scholars, as well as engineers, doctors, lawyers, agriculturists, and administrators in politics and commerce. In the meantime they are training the kind of man required by a nation whose material resources have only begun to be developed." Mr. Risk's closing sentence is characteristic: "It is a great country, America! In university matters, as in social and political affairs it does not know where it is going, but it is determined to get there."

DR. HENDERSON'S NEW BOOK

Announcement is made by the University of Chicago Press that during January it will issue a new book by Professor Charles Richmond Henderson, '70, d '73, entitled *Industrial Insurance in the United States.* This book is important as the study of a new movement and is a result of the work of years on the part of Dr. Henderson. It will describe not only the systems of industrial insurance in use in Germany, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Spain, Finland, and Australia, but also explain the plans followed by such American firms as Swift & Co., Studebaker Bros., and

Continued on advertising page 22

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The colorings and patterns are those approved by intelligent, careful makers and the wearer has the comfortable assurance of all that is fashionable in the world of dress.

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Our **rates** are **moderate, guarantees high,** and **dividends** the **best yet!**

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If not fully covered by Insurance (?) or **wishing** an **agency,** kindly communicate with

GEO. E. GARVIN, State Manager
Room 912, Tribune Bldg. CHICAGO

M1

Class News continued from page 20

the International Harvester Co. The conclusions of the author are founded upon a mass of authoritative facts and statistics. Dr. Henderson was recently appointed secretary of the Illinois Industrial Insurance Commission by Governor Deneen.

ALUMNI IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION

That alumni of the University of Chicago are active in the work of the Illinois State Bar Association is shown by the report of the thirty-second annual meeting, entitled *Proceedings of the Illinois State Bar Association,* edited by John F. Voigt, '96, secretary of the Association. Mr. Voigt is a resident of Matoon, Ill. Three alumni members of the standing committees are Frank A. Helmer, '78, on admissions, Edgar B. Tolman, '80, on law reform, and Edward B. Esher, '79, on legal education. The *Proceedings* includes a contribution by Mr. Tolman to a discussion on "The Ethics of the Bar," and a toast by Donald R. Richberg, '01, on "A Bill in Equity." given at the annual banquet.

GREAT MEN OF THE CHURCH

Professor Williston Walker, of Yale University, is the author of *Great Men of the Christian Church,* the newest contribution to the "Constructive Bible Studies Series," which is being published under the direction of Professor Ernest DeWitt Burton, of the University of Chicago. The twenty biographies that make up the book are designed primarily for the reader whose training in church history is elementary, but in spite of this it is worthy of a place on the shelves of advanced students. From Justin Martyr to Horace Bushnell, Professor Walker has given the important facts in the life of each great leader of the Christian church, and endeavored to relate his work to his times. In this he has been singularly successful. No period in the development of the church has been ignored and there can be no question that the men chosen as subjects for the biographies are easily the most representative of their times. A list of books for additional reading at the end of each chapter will prove helpful to the reader whose interest is stimulated by the work. This series of studies was contributed to by President William Rainey Harper as well as by Professor Shailer Mathews and Professor Burton, Dr. Harper writing two of the books, *The Priestly Element in the Old Testament* and *The Prophetic Element in the Old Testament.*

Continued on advertising page 26

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A la Carte Cafe

Newest and Finest Grill Room in the City

Club Breakfast - - - 40c up
Luncheon - - - - 50c
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Music from 6 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Every Room has Private Bath

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We carry a complete line of Hardware, Oils and Glass.

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Class News continued from page 22

SIDELIGHTS TO BIBLICAL LITERATURE

A new book just issued by the University of Chicago Press entitled *Fragments from Graeco-Jewish Writers,* by Wallace Nelson Stearns, professor in Wesley College, is an attempt to gather up from early Christian literature scattered fragments of writers otherwise overlooked. The author says: "In passing directly from the great classical authors to the writings of the New Testament the student is liable to misconception. Losing sight of the great interval between these two remote periods, he either makes too free use of the material from the earlier writers as illustrative of the later, or regards the New Testament as something altogether unique. Between the classical period and the Christian era lie centuries of literary development and linguistic change. Authors, secular and sacred, are to be interpreted as far as possible in the light of contemporary literature. Then will biblical writers take their places, not as anomalies, but as members in a historical series." Among the authors considered are Demetrius, Philo, Theodotus, Ezekiel, Malchus, and Artopanas.

THE MAGAZINES

In the December number of *Human Life* the leading article entitled "The Way of a Man in the World," was written by Vance Thompson, ex-'83. It is a discussion of the characteristics of Georges Clemenceau, prime minister of France, and was written in an intimate vein that gave many new sidelights on this man's ability. Mr. Thompson comments on the astonishing vitality of this statesman of 67 years, his courage, his clear head and his keen insight into the ways of men. M. Clemenceau reported the Dreyfus trial at Rennes for the Chicago *Daily News,* receiving $20 a week for his service, according to Mr. Thompson.

Bertha Payne, '07, of the School of Education of the University, embodies the result of considerable study of the kindergarten in a paper on "The Kindergarten Programme," in the January number of the *Elementary School Teacher.*

BOOKS RECEIVED

Great Men of the Christian Church. By WILLISTON WALKER, professor in Yale University. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 378 pp. $1.50 postpaid.

Literature and the American College. Essays in Defense of the Humanities. By IRVING BABBITT. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 263 pp. $1.25 net, postage 11 cents.

Continued on advertising page 28

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Class News continued from page 26

Proceedings of the Illinois State Bar Association for 1908. Edited by JOHN F. VOIGT, '96, secretary. "Ethics of the Bar," discussed by Edgar B. Tolman, '80; "A Bill in Equity," by Donald R. Richberg, '01. Illinois State Register Book Publishing House. Springfield. 190 pp.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Atlantic (Jan.), "The Master Weaver." by Maude Radford Warren, '94.

Associated Sunday Magazines (Dec. 26), "The Road from the Mountain," by Maude Radford Warren, '94.

Business Philosopher (Jan.), "The Cleared Deck," by William A. McDermid, ex-'08; "On the Trail of the Traveling Man," by Newton A. Fuessle, '07; "The Millionaire," by Harry A. Ford, ex-'05.

Elementary School Teacher (Jan.), "The Kindergarten Programme," by Bertha Payne, '07.

Educational Bi-Monthly (Dec.), "The Elementary Course in English, II," by James Fleming Hosic, '01.

Human Life (Dec:), "The Way of a Man in the World," by Vance Thompson, ex-'83.

The World To-day (Jan.), "The Rudovitz Extradition Case," by Samuel N. Harper, '02.

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Resources

Time Loans	$29,308,960.09	
Demand Loans	7,373,609.99	
		$36,682,570.08
Overdrafts		1,758.69
United States Bonds		1,350,000.00
Other Bonds		2,968,991.00
New Bank Building		2,266,062.13
Cash	$11,802,476.84	
Checks for Clearing House	2,702,996.82	
Due from Banks	10,658,228.91	
Due from Treas. U. S.	114,500.00	
		25,278,202.57
		$68,547,584.47

Liabilities

Capital		$3,000,000.00
Surplus		3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		2,018,667.67
Circulation		475,200.00
Dividends Unpaid		183.00
Due to Banks and Bankers	$26,491,983.76	
Deposits (Individual)	33,561,550.04	
		60,053,533.80
		$68,547,584.47

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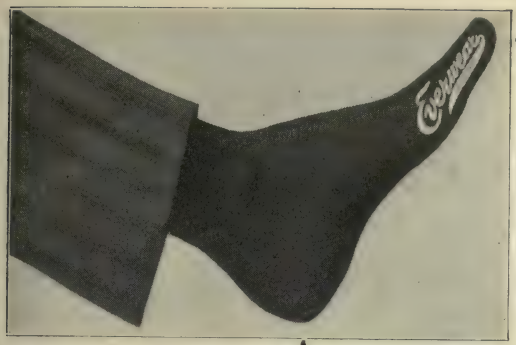

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There are special chapters on the care of the body through all stages of life from infancy to old age—including one on longevity. A valuable feature is a special index giving a ready key to exercises that develop or reduce various muscles, or that affect different organs or parts of the body.

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This book is thoroughly practical all the way through. It is the work of a man who has probably treated more patients by drugless methods than any other person in the world. Professor Simon's nature-cure institute, occupying an 8-story building at 14 Quincy Street, Chicago, is the largest and most successful of it's kind. Thousands, including many physicians, have sought **PHYSICAL PERFECTION** at this famous health home, and have found it. It was in pursuance of persistent requests of enthusiastic graduates that Professor Simon put his methods of instruction into print. No one who secures a copy of "Physical Perfection" would part with it for many times its cost.

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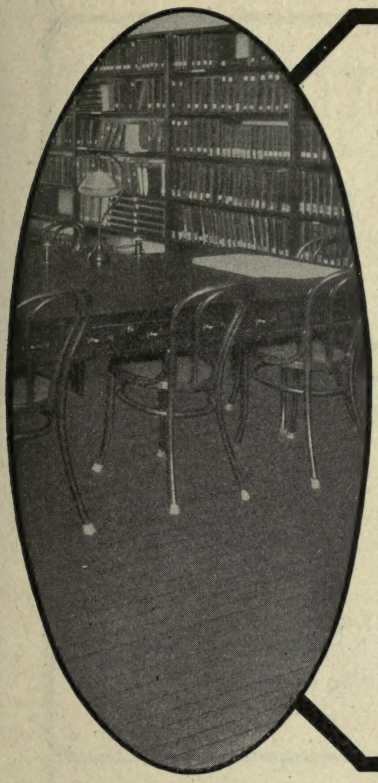

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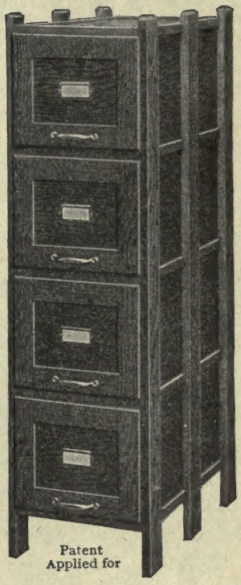

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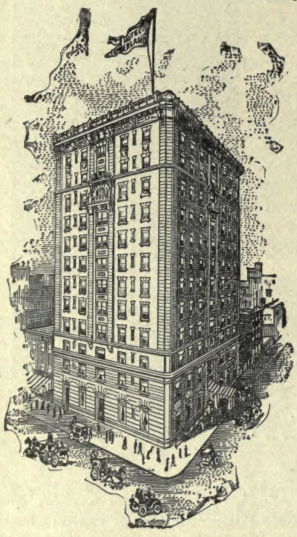

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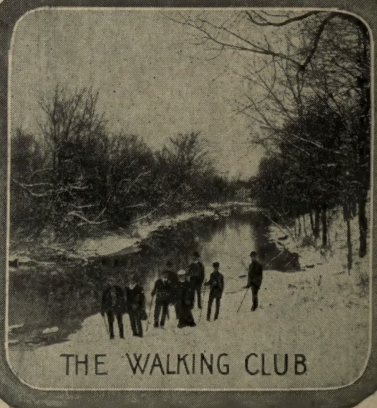

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